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JPRS-SSA-85-066

26 July 1985

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

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26 July 1985

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ANGOLA

DETAILS OF CABINDA INCIDENT GIVEN

Intelligence Uncovers Story

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jun 85 p 20

[Text]

Cabinda, the tiny province belonging to Angola, is not geographically linked to the country but it is there that more than 90 percent of its foreign exchange is earned.

The oil rich Cabinda enclave is separated from Angola by a 40 km wide strip of Zaire and is surrounded by the Congo People's Republic and Zaire.

The territory is just 7 270 sq km, about half the size of the Kruger National Park, and has a population of 85 000.

At its longest point it measures just over 100 km and for the most part is only about 35 km wide.

It has a coastline of 105 km which is bristling with radio and radar installations and many of the beaches are mined.

An engineer, who spent two years working there, said Angolan Government troops patrol the beaches and security at the vital oil storage depots is tight.

Gulf Oil, which largely controls oil production in the enclave, have invested nearly R200 million a year since 1981 to reap the rich harvest of offshore oil.

The reserves of crude oil are estimated at 1 200 million barrels.

This year target production was 500 000 barrels a day, pro-

viding Angola with 90 percent of its foreign exchange.

Cabinda has 11 towns, including the capital which is also called Cabinda as well as two large airfields.

The oil storage depots are situated at Malongo, 10 km north of the capital.

There is also a small shallow water harbour at Malongo.

Because of the rich oilfields and the foreign exchange they earn for the Luanda Government, Cabinda has become an important target for the rebel Unita movement which is fighting against the Cuban-backed MPLA Government.

Ironically Unita, a movement supported by South Africa and claiming to fight for Western interests, is now trying to attack American oil installations protected by Cubans and the Angolan army.

After intensive investigations this week the European and African sources have put forward their account of the abortive Cabinda raid and claim:

- The commando mission was to sabotage American-run Angolan oil installations.

- The South Africans entered Cabinda from Zaire.

- The commandos linked with the Angolan rebel organisation Unita, either in northern Angola or in Zaire itself.

- There are no Swapo or African National Congress bases in Cabinda.

- There were nine SA commandos involved in the raid, two of whom were killed and another captured by Angolan security forces.

- The South African troops travelled from South Africa by sea, either by submarine or by high-powered naval patrol boat.

Approached for comment on these claims a South African Defence Force spokesman said that the Defence Force had nothing to add to the numerous statements made by the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs, General Magnus Malan and Mr Pik Botha, as well as various deputy ministers and the Chief of the Defence Force on the subject of the raid.

The SADF had no further comment to make.

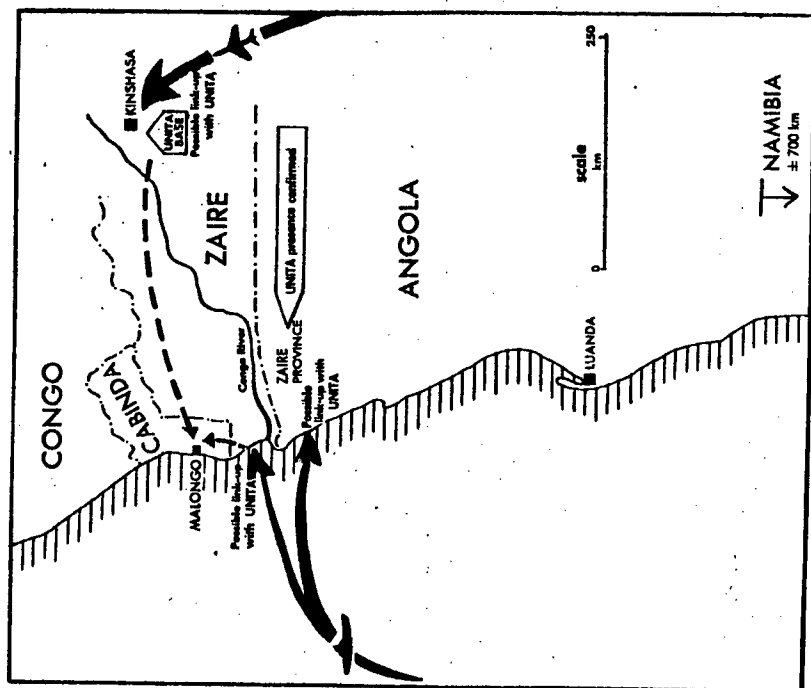
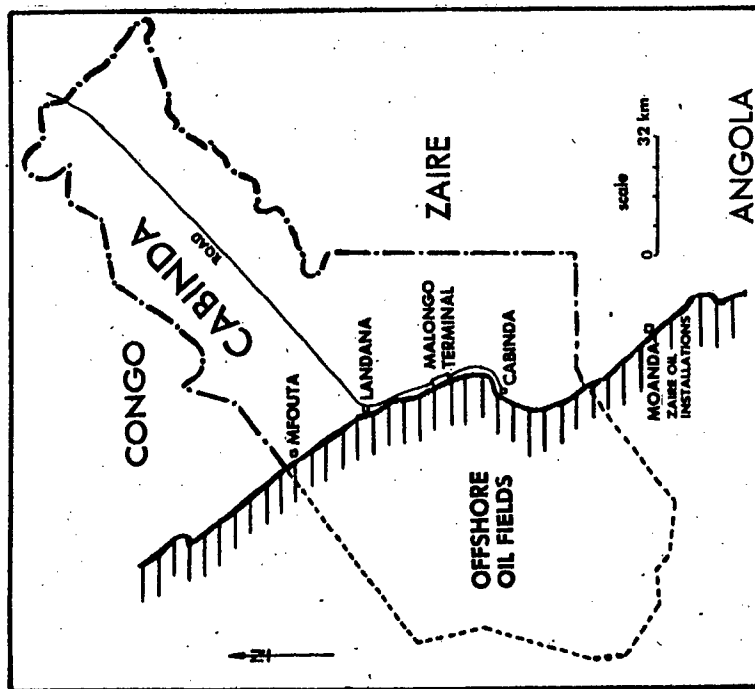
Earlier this week General Malan told Parliament that the commandos were on a reconnaissance mission to gather information on Swapo and ANC bases in Cabinda and that the oil installations were not a target.

Harbour mines

The captured South African, Captain Wynand du Toit, said at a Luanda Press conference that he and his patrol travelled from Saldanha Bay by sea.

He did not specifically mention a submarine or high-





powered patrol boat, but high-placed Swapo sources claim that, according to the Angolan Defence Ministry a surface vessel, even 160 km out to sea off the Angolan coast, would have been sighted by the Cuban-backed defence force in the country.

The source pointed out that ever since the mining of Luanda harbour in 1983, for which Angola blamed South Africa, the Angola coastal patrols have been extra vigilant.

Lisbon sources claim that nine SA commandos took part in the raid and that apart from the two men killed and the one captured, another two South Africans were hurt but managed to escape.

Official Unita sources were silent on the raid, but other sources in London say that, after the SA troops landed on the beach, either in northern Angola or on the thin strip of Zaire which divides Angola from its enclave province, they linked up with units of Unita, the rebel movement fighting against the MPLA Government.

Angop, the official Angolan news agency, said this week that the South African commandos were equipped with 16 mines and two fire-bombs as well as automatic weapons and silenced handguns.

The Unita patrol with which the South Africans joined forces could have come either from a Unita base at Kinshasa in Zaire or from groups operating in northern Angola, Namibian sources say.

### Bases 'unlikely'

Luanda admitted only last week, for the first time, that Unita rebels were active in the province of Zaire (not to be confused with the country Zaire) and it would have been a simple

matter, according to the Namibian sources, for the South African commandos to link up with them there or in Zaire itself.

The Gulf Oil-owned storage depots at Malongo are 35 km from the borders of Zaire.

Sources in Lisbon say that the Unita contingent fought a rear-guard action against the MPLA ambush so that the South Africans could escape.

High-placed Swapo sources have claimed that the organisation has no bases in Cabinda. Although no official confirmation could be obtained that neither Swapo nor the ANC has camps in Cabinda, other sources in South Africa point out that the presence of such bases is highly unlikely.

### Exit route

They point out that bearing in mind South Africa's stated policy of reserving the right to attack "terrorist" bases in neighbouring countries, Angola would not have wanted to provide an excuse for a South African attack on oil-rich Cabinda.

They point out too that, after the Luanda harbour mining incident, Angola and its Eastern Bloc advisers would not be easily convinced that Cabinda was "out of South Africa's reach".

Most sources are ready to settle on the figure nine as the number of South Africans involved in the raid and base this assumption on the fact that MPLA security forces recovered nine rucksacks and 10 waterbottles from the site of the Cabinda ambush.

This figure has also been mentioned in US reports.

The captured South African commando said this week that when the group walked into the ambush he gave an order to split up into groups of three and

that his group was "hit".

The engineer who recently returned from contract work at the Gulf installations in Cabinda said that the security along the coastline of Cabinda was "very tight".

He said that there were regular beach and coastal patrols as well as massive radar and radio installations which would make a landing on the Cabinda coast a very risky venture.

"I don't think it would be possible to get in along the coast," he said.

Sources in South Africa and London are convinced that the landing took place in Zaire — whatever the objective of the mission — and that the commandos then entered Cabinda from that country's territory.

Press reports this week quoted an Angolan spokesman as saying Zairean currency was found on the dead commandos.

This week the captured SA commando said his group had been given Unita propaganda material to leave at Malongo in order to create the impression that Unita had been responsible for the sabotage attack.

Earlier this week London sources speculated that the commandos might have been flown into Kinshasa where they armed and equipped themselves at a Unita base before moving into Cabinda.

They were due to return by the same route, the sources said.

Swapo sources in Namibia, however, now say that this is unlikely because of the admission by the captured South African that his group came by "ship" and in the light of statements by the Angolan Defence Ministry that the attack came from the sea.

The SADF has refused to say how the South African troops arrived in Cabinda.

### Malan's Version

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by John MacLennan and William Saunderson-Meyer]

[Text]

IN PUTTING his version to Parliament, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan described the abortive mission as another chapter in the Defence Force's peace offensive — and claimed the captured Recce officer's account of his training, the military secrets he disclosed, and the details of his mission and capture were Angolan propaganda.

He inferred that Captain Du Toit had either been "turned" or conditioned into making his disclosures at the Press conference.

"The Marxists are masters at compelling their prisoners to make so-called admissions to promote their lies and propaganda," he said.

This was put to the SADF for further detail because no news-agency reports from the Luanda Press conference suggested that Capt Du Toit had been tortured, drugged or spoke anything but freely when he was introduced.

But an SADF spokesman said no additional comment or information would be provided on what techniques had been used to make him talk so willingly and fully, within days of his capture, on all facts relating not only to his mission but also his background and personal opinions.

It is known that the Soviets, for example, indulge in stage-managed show trials and media conferences. But it is usually patently obvious that the witnesses have been "prepared" through coercion by mental and physical abuse over a period of weeks, if not months.

At no stage in the verbatim account of the Press conference seen by The Sunday Star was Capt Du Toit interrupted or led into saying anything and he made no reference whatsoever to the Government's assertion that they were on a reconnaissance mission.

When it came to question time he also replied openly and at length.

General Malan told Parliament: "Lightly armed, they reconnoitred a suspected ANC base to confirm information. They had a specific mission.

"On Tuesday, May 21, they were at their temporary day base, on their way to their reconnaissance objective, when they were apparently surprised by Angolan soldiers. A confrontation followed."

Gen Malan denied that the mission had involved a destabilisation attempt.

"There was no interference in Angola's domestic affairs. Our target was not and is not the State of Angola.

"Our target was and is the ANC and Swapo. Just as when we fetched the ANC from their nests in Maputo and Maseru, our targets were not Mozambique and Lesotho.

"For some time it has been obvious that they have been seeking sanctuary in northern Angola. We have to know more about their planning and who is working with them."

Gen Malan categorically denied that South Africa was involved in destabilisation operations.

### DuToit's Details

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by John MacLennan and William Saunderson-Meyer]

[Text]

"I AM Captain Wynand Petrus du Toit of the SADF. My force number is 74 770 553 PF."

With this admission the captured South African recce officer started a lengthy series of startling disclosures before a Press conference in Luanda last Saturday. While the country has seen only brief agency reports, The Sunday Star can now publish full de-

tails as gleaned from the verbatim account broadcast this week by Radio Luanda.

Captain du Toit, wounded during a clash which saw two colleagues in a nine-man commando group killed at Cabinda in far northern Angola on May 21, provided the background to his training in the militarily sensitive reconnaissance battalions, secret troop dispositions in South Africa, and details of his mission and capture.

Normally this is not made known in South Africa because of the stringent provisions of the Defence Act, but The Sunday Star has obtained permission to publish although the Government maintains that it regards Capt Du Toit's account as manufactured Angolan propaganda.

Capt Du Toit, a 27-year-old soldier who is married and the father of a son, Petrus (3), hails from Dwarskersbos near Velddrif in the Western Cape. His brother, Johan, was also a member of the special forces and died in the operational area in 1978.

Capt Du Toit joined the SADF after matriculating. He told the Press conference he had eight years' military experience during which time he completed a degree at the Military Academy, Saldanha Bay.

He told the Press conference he was a member of the "special forces of South Africa" which had a headquarters in Pretoria. The 1st Reconnaissance Battalion ment was based in Durban, the 2nd in Pretoria, the 4th in Langebaan and the 5th in Phalaborwa. He did not mention a 3rd.

Capt Du Toit provided full details on his previous operations. These included the destruction of a railway bridge near Mocamedes to cut off Swapo's logistic lines. For this venture he was taken by ship to the coast of Angola and the commandos then went up the Giraul River by motorboat to place their charges.

He was also involved in a Maputo raid. His party was taken from Durban by ship and went ashore by motorboat to place charges in the ANC headquarters.

The destruction of the American Gulf Oil installation at Cabinda, he said, was his fifth special operation. The motivation was that it would be a real economic loss to Angola which would persuade her not to provide a haven for terrorists.

Pinto Joao, director of the ruling MPLA's Department of Information, told the conference that if the raid had been successful it would have cost R400 million to repair, R60 million down the drain in lost oil, and R500 million for lost pro-

duction during the time it took to repair the installation.

In January, said Capt Du Toit, his unit started training at Saldanha Bay for the mission. This included training with explosives and in radio communications. They also studied tactics, practised weapon-handling and bush-fighting.

The weapons captured with him, which were shown at the conference, included a British rifle and a Russian Makarov pistol. The tactic of disguising the group's origins was further evidenced, said Pinto Joao, by the capture with the group of overalls identical to those worn by Gulf Oil workers.

Said Capt Du Toit: "I trained a team, a well-organised machine, which could operate quickly and effectively."

On the night of May 13/14 the team left Saldanha in the fast strike craft SAS Jim Fouche. He told the conference it carried two 76 mm rapid-firing guns and up to six Scorpion surface-to-surface missiles.

They kept about 100 nautical miles off-shore and arrived in the target area on the night of

May 18/19. The strike craft stood in to shore to observe oil rigs and installations, but moved off again as daylight came.

On the night of May 20/21 she moved in to 30 miles off the coast and the team took to Zodiac inflatables. They cruised up the coast and identified what Capt Du Toit termed an "outstanding point". If there were trouble an "emergency pack" would be left there and they would regroup at the spot.

The team went ashore, skirted the town of Malembo and found what he termed their daytime "lay-up" position. When it got dark they planned to move towards the oil "tank-farm", enter through the outer perimeter and break up into three teams. One team would guard the exit point and the two other teams would attach explosives to the six tanks. Each of the teams carried three mines.

"Inside the tank-farm both groups would then move to the southern side of the enclosure, where they would start planting their mines, about 1.5 m above ground level and 15 m apart on each tank."

Two mines were to be placed on each tank, and fire-hose water points were also to be mined. He did not say when or how the mines were to be detonated.

"Unfortunately, everything did not go according to plan," said Capt Du Toit. "Due to lack of information we did not know of several Fapla bases in this area. There was in fact a Fapla base just to the eastern side of our lay-up position (about 500 m away) and another Fapla base to the south and most probably one just north of the installation."

The two men with Capt Du Toit, Louis Pieter van Breda and Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg, were both killed and he took three bullets — in the neck, shoulder and arm.

At this point the other two teams managed to make their escape.

Capt Du Toit said the Jim Fouche would have returned on three successive nights for a pickup, but if all else failed

they were to meet at the so-called "outstanding point" to pick-up the emergency pack.

They would also radio their base and agents would meet them at Lake Livobo to arrange their exfiltration through Zaire.

### New Light Cast

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by Brendan Nicholson, NEWS Editor]

[Text]

IN 1981 Mr Graham MacIntosh, MP, was lambasted in Parliament and dubbed a "traitor" for suggesting that South Africa was supporting the rebel Renamo in Mozambique.

Amid a flood of indignant official denials he finally apologised to the House and retracted his accusation.

Now Foreign Minister Pik Botha has confirmed that "we helped Renamo" because Mozambique was aiding the ANC.

Mr Botha's admission may cast new light on a number of mysterious incidents around Southern Africa in recent years that were blamed on the SADF at the time and hotly denied by Pretoria.

For nearly a decade South Africa's neighbours have repeatedly

alleged that the SADF was helping various anti-government guerilla groups or carrying out clandestine operations.

The SADF has consistently denied claims that it sabotaged the economic infrastructures of black Southern African nations, but generally made no secret of its operations against guerillas outside South Africa's borders.

In one such operation in January 1981 a force of South African commandos drove into Mozambique in trucks painted in camouflage similar to that of the Frelimo forces and attacked three houses occupied

by members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

They killed 12 ANC members and captured at least three.

One dead South African was left behind at a target house and the body of a second was brought back to South Africa when the unit withdrew.

The SADF members killed were Sergeant Robert Lewis Hutchinson (24), a Briton, and Sergeant Ian Suttill (32), of Natal.

The SADF admitted strikes in Maputo twice more and said that on each occasion the ANC had been the target.

On May 23, 1983, SAAF jets attacked buildings in the suburbs of Matola and Liberdade, and on October 17 the same year a "special task group" placed a bomb which blew in the roof of an ANC office near President Samora Machel's home.

Pretoria would not reveal then how the raiders had reached their target.

On several other occasions Pretoria dismissed international claims that SADF personnel had been involved in attacks clearly directed at the transport links and facilities of its neighbours.

In October, 1981, a white man was blown to pieces when a Mozambican army patrol surprised a group setting explosives on the Beira-Mutare

(then Umtali) railway line at Doerol.

The explosives detonated in the fracas and the Mozambican Government was left to display an ear, the trunk of a white body, scraps of hair and scalp and part of what turned out to be a manuscript for a book about the violence in Northern Ireland.

Mozambique claimed one white and three black South African soldiers from a "specialist unit trained in the use of explosives" had been killed.

The SADF dismissed the claims as "pure propaganda". However, it later issued a bland statement to the effect that a Lieutenant Alan Gingles "was killed in action against terrorists in the operational area".

A lengthy investigation by The Observer newspaper eventually linked the ear and the handwriting in the manuscript to Lt Gingles, who turned out to have been an Ulster-born, Sandhurst-trained former member of the British Army who had served in the Rhodesian Light Infantry before joining the SADF.

The Observer said he had been involved in South Africa's "secret war" against its neighbours.

Pointing out that Lt Gingles had been operating 460 km from South African soil, the newspaper said the raid was

quite distinct from cross-border operations against nationalist guerilla camps.

The SADF refused to "comment on speculation".

Days after the railway fiasco, infiltrators said to be survivors of the shootout blew up a road bridge linking Beira with Maputo and Zimbabwe. The bridge was closed for more than six weeks.

In mid-November 1981 divers blew up 10 buoys marking the access channel to Beira harbour. Mozambique claimed the saboteurs had operated from a submarine or "a fast gunboat".

An unidentified submarine was sighted several times off the Mozambican coast at the time. On one occasion it was spotted exchanging signals by lamp with the shore about 100 km south of Beira.

Denying involvement in the sabotage, the SADF spokesman said: "African states are making a habit of blaming South Africa for everything that goes wrong at home."

Frequently evidence of SADF involvement only emerged after plans had gone wrong.

Several members of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenary band that staged an unsuccessful Seychelles coup attempt belonged to a crack South African commando unit.

In August 1982 Zimbabwe security forces shot dead three members of a 17-strong SADF group in the Sengwe tribal area of south-eastern Zimbabwe.

Pretoria admitted that Staff Sergeants David Berry, pre-

viously of the Rhodesian SAS, and John "Bluey" Wessels and Sergeant Robert Beech, formerly of the Rhodesia Light Infantry, were serving members of the SADF.

General Constand Viljoen announced that they had been on an unauthorised foray against a detention camp inside Zimbabwe, hoping to free comrades being held there.

Zimbabwe claimed they had been on their way to sabotage the railway line from Maputo to Zimbabwe.

Diplomats speculated at the time that the patrol had been cutting across Zimbabwe on its way to Mozambique to support the MNR.

On December 9, 1982, Mozambique's main oil-storage depot at Beira was blown up and Maputo said special commandos from South Africa, working with the MNR, had cut across marshland from the direction of Beira harbour to plant their explosives.

The destruction of 37 tanks and their contents caused a severe fuel shortage in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Several white expatriates living in Beira were later jailed for assisting the raiders.

In October 1982 Mozambique accused South Africa of setting up a base, complete with powerful radio equipment, in Malawi from which the MNR launched attacks on northern Mozambique.

This, too, was denied by Pretoria.  
Botswana's Government has

never received a satisfactory explanation for an incident in November 1983 in which a Botswana Defence Force (BDF) patrol was involved in a shootout with six armed black men in the highly sensitive area along the Zimbabwe border.

The intruders fled into the bush, abandoning two Transvaal-registered cars which investigations revealed had been bought for cash in Pretoria three days earlier by two white men who gave fictitious names.

That affair proved particularly embarrassing for Pretoria coinciding, as it did, with allegations by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that South Africa was training and arming "Super Zapu" dissidents terrorising Matabeleland and operating from Botswana.

Among the thousands of civilians murdered by the dissidents up to that time were 34 members of Zimbabwe's white farming community.

In January 1984 an American mercenary, Kenneth J Gaudet, claimed in an interview with Soldier of Fortune magazine that he had served as a lance-corporal in the pathfinder company of "the South African Parachute Brigade".

He said 90 percent of the members of his unit were foreigners from the United States, Britain, Australia, France, Canada, and Zimbabwe, who worked closely with Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita guerilla force and carried out sabotage operations in Angola.

ANGOLA

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES CONFERENCE IN JAMBA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8, 9 Jun 85

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[8 Jun 85 p 22]

[Text]

**JAMBA (Angola) —** Delegates from right-wing guerilla movements, who attended this week's conference at Unita's headquarters and provisional capital here, left the Angolan bush both impressed and a little envious of what they had seen.

Delegates from Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua joined Unita to declare their solidarity with the anti-Soviet "imperialism" cause and to form an historic alliance of right-wing guerilla groups.

And what Unita had to show them clearly left its mark.

For a start the conference was held in a large area of Angola controlled by Unita with the Luanda Government apparently powerless to do anything about it.

To the Afghans, who are largely confined to their mountain strongholds, and the Nicaraguan Contras and Laotian guerillas, who are not even able to establish bases inside the countries they are "liberating", the sheer size of the Unita-controlled area was stunning.

But Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of Unita, had other surprises for his distinguished guests.

At Jamba the delegates were housed in comfortable quarters, fed good food and given all they needed to drink from coffee to imported whisky. The town has electric power, roads and a conference centre, all of which seemed to have just appeared out of the bush.

"This is a big event, I think the Russians will take notice of this," Dr Savimbi said proudly.

"This is very impressive," said one Afghan delegate.

Dr Savimbi was not through showing off yet.

First on the list was a visit to Unita's training ground a few kilometres from Jamba where 81 mm mortar batteries went through their paces, a mock attack (using live ammunition) was demonstrated and trainees covered an obstacle course under a hail of automatic fire (again using live ammunition).

The mortar crews fired round after round of US-made ammunition with pinpoint accuracy which was just as well because there was a music lesson being conducted in a little thatched room in the middle of the range.

Next came the mock attack where a Unita patrol was fired on from a nearby clump of trees and they proceeded to demonstrate how they would go about dealing with such a situation. The entire exercise was con-

ducted using live ammunition in the AK-47 assault rifles they all carried.

The hair-raising climax was provided during a demonstration by a platoon of trainees who covered an obstacle course while instructors fired live rounds just behind and just in front of their feet and just above their heads.

"We hit a few people in the feet sometimes," an instructor commented and said that no-one had been killed on the course. "Yet," he hastened to add.

Unita also organised a parade during which they put about 1 200 fully armed and equipped men on public display, showed captured cannons and heavy weapons and produced a long line of trucks, armoured cars and armoured personnel carriers and even a captured Soviet T-34 tank.

A row of captured SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles brought gasps of amazement from the Afghan delegation.

But Unita were not prepared to allow the delegation to leave before showing that Jamba means a lot more to the people here than just a military base.

They were shown a school where lessons in geography, Portuguese, botany, arithmetic and history were in progress.

A 200-bed hospital, complete with casualty, recovery, mater-

nity and therapy wards was proudly displayed to delegates.

"We have six major hospitals, 22 regional hospitals and 210 clinics in Unita-controlled areas," the hospital superintendent said.

But the tours were not over yet and the delegates and the media were taken to another section of Jamba and shown how Unita restored, rebuilt and adapted captured weaponry, produced artefacts for the export market made of ivory, built its own tables, chairs, desks, doors and cupboards and a smelting plant where bits of old iron were melted down and turned into axes, knives, scythes and even cutlery.

The visiting delegates left Jamba deeply impressed with what they had seen and, considering the circumstances of the other guerilla movements at the conference, it is not difficult to understand why.

That Unita are a cut above the average guerilla movement is undeniable: Jamba is living proof of that. That they cannot go much further without massive Western aid is equally apparent.

It means that whether or not they ultimately succeed in their self-appointed mission of clearing Angola of "Soviet imperialism" it is clearly out of their hands.

[9 Jun 85 p 10]

[Text]

JAMBA (Angola) — It is a long way from the White House to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita headquarters in the Angolan bush, but a conservative American organisation is doing all it can to bring the two much closer together.

The stated intention of this week's conference at the provisional capital of the Unita rebels was to bring rightwing guerilla movements from across the globe together in an alliance against "Russian imperialism".

But in the end it became a massive propaganda exercise for Unita and a transparent attempt by conservative Americans to force their Government to aid the Nicaraguan guerillas.

The conference was organised by a US group known as Citizens for America (CFA), with White House (but not official American) backing.



Apart from Unita the bush conference was attended by representatives from:

- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the Honduras-based rebel movement opposing the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.
- The Afghanistan Mujahedin, who are fighting Soviet occupying forces.
- The Ethnic Liberation Organisation of Laos (ELOL) which is opposing the Moscow-backed government in Laos.

No-one seemed able to work out exactly what the ELOL delegation had to offer the congress or what they stood to gain from it, in fact none of the Press had heard of them before.

For the most part, the three ELOL delegates — who landed in the middle of the Angolan bush dressed in three-piece suits because they thought the conference was to be held in Johannesburg — seemed totally bewildered.

But the real victims of the conference were the Afghans. They had attended to whip up support for their cause and instead found themselves being used to "legitimise" the claims of the FDN and Unita to American support.

The CFA's not-so-subtle attempts to place the Afghan Mujahedin — who enjoy considerable US sympathy for their plight — on an equal footing with the Nicaraguan rebels and Unita, who don't, did not go unnoticed by delegates or the media.

US President Ronald Reagan has been pushing hard against Congress for a military aid package to the Contras in Nicaragua and he is prohibited by the Clarke Amendment of 1976 from aiding Unita. He wants to aid both.

If the Reagan-backed CFA can convince Congress and more importantly, the American people, that the Contras and Unita are as worthy a cause as the Mujahedin, they will have made considerable progress towards both helping the Contras and scrapping the Clarke Amendment.

From early on it was apparent that the CFA and Unita were headed for a clash over how the conference should be run.

Things certainly got done only when Unita was good and ready and, on more than one occasion, CFA officials were in heated debate with Unita officers about what was going to happen and when.

Unita made the most of the presence of overseas media and took their guests on tour after tour which were designed as much to show the world what they had, controlled and could do as it was to enlighten their fellow "freedom fighters".

At the end of it all, no-one seemed too sure exactly what, if anything, had been achieved by Unita.

The delegation from Laos wandered around bewildered and confused, the Afghans took just less than a day to realise they had been set up, the Contras turned green with envy and bemoaned the fact they were not even able to establish any kind of base in Nicaragua at all while Unita crowed all the way to the international exposure bank.

All this, while the CFA spent something in the region of \$250 000 (about R500 000) for very little return.

Bungle in the jungle?

CSO: 3400/589

ANGOLA

COUNTRY LIKELY TO INCREASE TRADE WITH WEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Michael Rank

[Text]

LUANDA. — Angola, planning to free its economy from Marxist dogma, is likely to increase trade with the West and boost sagging agricultural production, according to Western diplomats.

Angola has large deposits of oil and diamonds and was one of the world's biggest coffee producers until the industry was decimated by a civil war which shows no sign of abating.

The war between the pro-Moscow Luanda Government and Unita rebels has taken an enormous toll over the last 10 years and almost half of Angola's export earnings are spent on buying arms from the Soviet bloc.

But of Angola's non-military imports, 90 per cent come from the West and exports to non-communist countries are also flourishing.

Exports, consisting almost entirely of oil, totalled R4,2-billion last year, of which more than R2-billion went to the United

States although Washington and Luanda do not have diplomatic relations.

Output, currently 220 000 barrels a day, is expected to more than double by 1990 and exports are likely to soar. Apart from the US, the main customers are Brazil and Western Europe.

The Angolans "show every sign of strengthening relations with the West," said a Luanda-based diplomat.

"In their public diplomatic posture they support the Soviet Union on everything, but on trade and investment they behave like the non-aligned nation which they claim to be."

Angola was expected to announce economic liberalisation measures at a crucial meeting of the ruling Popular movement for the Liberation of Angola in December.

The party's much-heralded second congress

would seek ways of boosting the feeble peasant agricultural sector which had been neglected in favour of Soviet-style State farms, diplomats said.

Because the State pays peasant farmers poorly, they have little incentive to produce more than they need, and grain output has stagnated at around 300 000 tons for some years.

The country has to import about the same amount commercially and as emergency aid to feed its 8,2 million people.

Partly as a result of the civil war, only one or two percent of Angola's 1,25-million square km — more than twice the area of France — is cultivated.

But President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said in January that the war was by no means the only reason for Angola's grave economic problems.

In a speech to a party meeting, he said: "The war should not in itself be regarded as the sole factor causing the stagnation of the national economy, or even as a palliative for all current deficiencies."

Officials should stop thinking the war made economic problems insoluble, he said, condemning officials who "do not even know . . . how economic activities should be managed."

The President also indicated that the Government was planning to respond to popular grievances by increasing supplies of food and consumer goods.

Most shops in Luanda are closed or almost empty following the near-collapse of the commercial sector, when 300 000 Portuguese left at independence in 1975.

Mr Dos Santos put improved living standards and productivity second only to national defence in his list of priorities. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/589

ANGOLA

DIAMOND INDUSTRY HIT BY WAR

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 6 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Michael Rank]

[Text]

ANGOLA's once booming diamond industry is in deep trouble due to civil war, intensive smuggling and a disastrous fall in world prices, industry chief Manuel Pereira da Gama said.

Da Gama, president of the state-controlled company Diamang, said output had fallen annually between 1980 and last year and that dollar earnings had plummeted even more dramatically.

Apart from an enormous racket in contraband gems from the remote north eastern diamond fields, the industry was also suffering seriously from attacks by right-wing Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels fighting to overthrow the Luanda government.

Da Gama said losses from smuggling ran to between three and four million dollars a month, and that many gems were slipped across the nearby Zairean border, while others were flown to Lisbon, Antwerp, Madrid and other centres.

The destruction of a mine at Kafutfo had especially serious consequences, for although it produces fairly few gems, they were of particularly high quality, he added. The company hopes to reopen the mine early next year.

Because of rebel attacks, blown

up bridges and poor roads, Diamang is forced to airlift fuel and machinery from Luanda to the mines 1,600 km (1,000 miles) away at enormous cost.

Diamang's single US-built Hercules transport aircraft carries 18,000 litres of fuel per trip, flying to Lunda Norte province four times daily, Gama said.

Earnings from diamonds fell by 75 per cent between 1980 and last year, from 235.9 million dollars to 58 million dollars, partly as a result of a steep decline in the price of Angolan gems from 158 dollars to only 64.24 dollars per carat, he added.

But equally worrying was a steady drop in production, from 1.485 million carats to 902,431 carats over the same period, da Gama said.

In 1973, before the civil war hit Lunda Norte, output exceeded two million carats yearly, he said. Da Gama said the quality stones constituted 85 per cent of total Angolan output, an unusually high proportion by world standards.

Diamang was planning to tackle the problem of falling production by opening its fields up to new companies rather than leaving technical operations to just one firm, the London-based Mining and Technical Services Ltd. (MATS), which employs about 60 expatriates in Lunda Norte, he said.

Da Gama said he was not happy with Mats' performance, and that its present contract expired at the end of this year. "You can draw your own conclusions from looking at the figures," he added.

"The introduction of several new companies would provide much-needed competition," he said.

"Considering the situation here, there has been no lack of proposals from interested parties with good technological and economic proposals", da Gama said.

But Mats officials said few other firms had the technical expertise or experience or would be tempted to operate in such a remote, war-hit area.

Da Gama confirmed that Diamang, which is 77.21 per cent owned by the Angolan Government, is operating at a loss. But he declined to give figures.

ANGOLA

COFFEE INDUSTRY FIGURES GIVEN

Nairobi THE KENYA TIME in English 8 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] Rwanda, Friday. Angola plans to revive its coffee industry, hit by civil war, and the exodus of thousands of experienced Portuguese farmers at the time of independence in 1975, the country's coffee chief said.

Vice-minister of Agriculture for coffee Caetano Joao said output fell to under 24,000 tonnes last year, about eight per cent of the record 1973 crop of 280,000 tonnes achieved shortly before the Portuguese exodus and rebel activity began to affect Angola's main coffee-growing region.

Foreign exchange earnings were satisfactory despite the fall in production, he said. Last year Angola earned 579 million from coffee exports compared with 1975 revenue of \$113 million on almost seven times the tonnage.

Export

Angola planned to export at least 30,000 tonnes of coffee by 1990 and 60,000 tonnes by 1995, he said.

Joao, who is also head of the Angolan National Coffee Institute which co-ordinated policy, said although exports had slipped to 22,750 tonnes last year from 26,000 in 1983, income rose to \$79 million from \$71 million.

Annual domestic consumption was only 1,000 tonnes, he added.

The increase in income was the result of improved quality through the introduction of advanced processing machinery.

CSO: 3400/589

ANGOLA

FNLA DEAD, SAYS EX-LEADER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

**LUANDA, Wednesday.** JOHNY Eduardo Pinnock, a former leader of the now defunct Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA), during an interview with the Portuguese newspaper **O Diario** admitted that the puppet organisation to which he belonged no longer exists because most of its former members have now integrated into the Angolan people.

"FNLA no longer exists, because most of its former members voluntarily hand-

ed themselves over."

Mr Pinnock said his return to Angola about a year ago, was as a result of deep introspection, after he had finally understood that holden Roberto the leader of FNLA was an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

"After many years, I have come to understand that Roberto and his masters were distorting the essence of the struggle of the population that had confidence in the movement."

Mr Pinnock who was the prime minister of the FNLA in the transitional government denounced the Portuguese government in 1974 was planning to institute its colonies, Angola included, a federal of multi-racial states, with some form of autonomy, but then Portugal would have remained responsible for external relations, defence and the economy.

That neo-colonial project was above all defended by General Antonio Spínola and by the former prime

minister of Portugal Mario Soares. The idea of that federation was supported by the extinct FNLA, UNITA and some African countries.

CSO: 3400/589

ANGOLA

JOURNALIST VISITS, DESCRIBES LUANDA

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 12 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Patrick Reyna]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the workings of the Government of Angola remain a well-kept secret from the rare Western visitor, there is little mystery about what the African nation's Soviet-supplied air force looks like.

Antonov-26s, used to ferry small contingents of troops, officials or equipment, and huge, lumbering Antonov-12s taxi about the runway of Luanda's 4th of February airport as MiG fighters scream past overhead.

"The military isn't very happy about this," official guide Mrs Katia Airola acknowledges. "But that's how the Portuguese built the airport — the military runway right alongside the civilian part."

It will be 10 years in July since Portugal relinquished control over Angola after nearly five centuries of colonisation and 13 years of bitter warfare.

Mrs Airola, a 54-year-old Finnish woman divorced from a Portuguese, chose to remain in Angola with her children after independence. She now works for the Ministry of Information and has Angolan citizenship.

Although the war ended for Portugal, it has never stopped for the Marxist-inspired Government of the People's Movement of Angolan Liberation which continues to fight guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The reality of all the years of warfare is underlined by the omnipresence of the military and becomes apparent in another way upon entering Luanda, a city of 1.5 million.

From the air the former jewel of Portugal's African empire is a city of tall buildings whose gleaming whiteness contrasts with the ochre-coloured earth and the deep blue Atlantic Ocean.

On the ground, city streets have taken a decade of wear and tear with no upkeep since the massive Portuguese departure. The city's 1975 population is estimated to have tripled.

Rubbish remains uncollected in the streets as special trucks imported several years ago sit idly by for want of spare parts for which there is no hard currency. Half-finished shells of

apartment blocks abandoned by departing Portuguese are everywhere. On the corner of Avenida Karl Marx and Rua Lenin stands a burned-out building, apparently untouched for years.

However, the city's big hotels are being renovated for the annual conference in September of heads of state of Portugal's five former African colonies.

The elegant Presidente, a gleaming tower of steel and glass, has already been renovated and is now under the management of the French hotel firm, Meridien.

As in most African countries, the Angolans are extremely sensitive about photographs. Reporters were repeatedly reminded to keep their cameras in their bags.

But despite the problems and the decay, the city throbs and bustles with traffic and life — and the traffic lights work.

Mrs Airola explains that people and cars are valuable commodities and said authorities crack

down hard on speeders and drivers who cause accidents.

Although there is a midnight to 5am curfew, gunfire is heard every night in Luanda — sometimes just a few shots and other times rounds of automatic weapons fire.

Four years ago the city's petroleum refinery was blown up in a night attack claimed by Unita.

Several Western reporters were recently granted rare visas to Angola following a government announcement that Angolan troops had killed two South African commandos and captured another on May 21 in a foiled raid on the joint US-Angolan Gulf Oil complex in northern Cabinda province.

South African officials first denied knowledge of the group, then said the commandos were gathering intelligence on African National Congress bases in the area.

Reporters heard the wounded South African, who identified himself as 27-year-old Wynand Petrus du Toit, tell a Government-organised news conference that the raid at the Cabinda Gulf Oil

depot at Malongo was intended to cause "considerable economic setback to the Angolan Government".

After the often-postponed news conference, the Government flew reporters to Malange, 350km east of Luanda, capital of a province of the same name, to see a captured airdrop of arms, ammunition and supplies intended for Unita rebels.

As in Luanda, the military were everywhere, including some of the estimated 25 000 Cuban troops in the country, awaiting transport back to the capital.

The provincial military governor, Colonel Ludy Kissassunda, said the 31-ton drop had been picked up 60km from the Zaire border but said it had come from South Africa.

All serial numbers had been filed off the Soviet-made AK 47 Kalashnikov and Portuguese-made G-3 assault rifles, but the medical supplies were manufactured in South Africa, and the labels of the plastic bags of "Sterisol" sterilised water were written in English and Afrikaans. — Sapa-AP

CSO: 3400/589

ANGOLA

SAVIMBI ON CUBAN TROOPS, POSSIBILITY OF NEGOTIATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

Cuba's announcement that its combat troops will stay in Angola has effectively ended attempts to stop the 10-year-old bush war and bring Unita and the MPLA Government to the negotiating table.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the South African-backed Unita guerillas fighting the Cuban-supported MPLA in war-torn Angola, has said no negotiation with the Lunda Government could take place while a single Cuban remained on Angolan soil.

He added, however, that once the Cubans left he was committed to negotiation with the MPLA and to the formation of a government of national unity.

The American State Department has been trying to bring Unita and the MPLA to the conference table but its first set of

proposals for a settlement were rejected out of hand by Unita.

Said Dr Savimbi at his Jamba headquarters last week: "We had the State Department proposals on the table and we rejected them.

"They wanted to keep 6 000 Cubans in our country.

"That is not negotiation.

"The MPLA are not negotiating; they are dictating."

Dr Savimbi claimed that many influential leaders in the MPLA were holding private talks with Unita on a possible settlement.

But until the Cuban issue was resolved there could be no question of official talks with Lunda.

Weekend reports from Havana quoted Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister for Africa Mr Giraldo Mazola as saying it was unlikely that Cuban mili-

tary or civilian personnel would be withdrawn from Angola in the near future.

Dr Savimbi has appealed to America not to officially recognise the MPLA Government while the Cubans remain.

He says: "We demand total withdrawal of all Cuban forces from our country.

"We ask the United States: no recognition of the MPLA before all the Cubans leave.

"The United States cannot expect us to make all the concessions."

American State Department officials say there are some 30 000 Cubans in Angola; Dr Savimbi says there are about 35 000.

"This does not include the Soviets and the East Germans," he adds.

Unita intelligence sources said last week they estimated that Russia itself had about 1 500 military advisers in Angola.



ANGOLA

ARRIVAL OF KOREAN FORCE, PRESENCE OF KOREAN BASES REPORTED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

PARIS: A 3 000-strong North Korean military contingent has arrived in Angola as combat troops and to help train Swapo, ANC and Angolan units, the reliable Lettre d'Afrique newsletter has reported.

They have joined 500 North Korean military instructors already training Swapo's guerilla army.

The newsletter, known to have close ties with French intelligence sources, gave detailed information about five North Korean camps and bases in Angola.

It said the information had never been made public.

The five camps situated north and north-east of Luanda, are:

- The main base, halfway between Luanda and Carmona, not far from Quibaxe. Permanent garrison buildings here house 2 000 North Koreans. They are combat troops, but are also training 200 soldiers from Sao Tome;
- A camp near Pango Aluquem, a wooded area near the main camp which can also hold more

than 2 000 troops. It is a training ground for Swapo guerillas and houses the families of former Katangese gendarmes;

- A camp situated on the Atlantic coast 30 kilometres south of Ambriz on the banks of the river Izo. This is a purely North Korean base;

- A camp halfway between Ambriz and Caxito. About 500 North Koreans are based there and they are training a 250-man strong commando of the ANC;

- A camp not far from Caxito where North Koreans train Swapo and Angolan army units.

The arrival of the North Koreans could mean preparations are being made for the eventual withdrawal of part of the Cuban military contingent of between 25 000 and 30 000.

There are North Korean units in eight African countries, but they have never committed more than 500 troops before. They played a leading role in training the Zimbabwean army.

CSO: 3400/589

CHAD

DISTRICTS OF KANEM, LAC SEVERELY AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 30 May 85 pp 2,3

[Text] The great drought that has settled over the entire country has brought widespread suffering to the people of Kanem and Lac districts. These two prefectures, referred to only yesterday with envy and admiration as "islands of enduring prosperity," are prostrate today under the disastrous impact of this calamity. Famine and exodus for Kanem, where the lush fields and fertile polders have turned to dust, and increasingly severe food shortages for Lac, were described as the administrative authorities reported to the head of state during his recent trip through the region, and their report was eloquent enough to attract his special attention.

"The Kanem you once knew, loved, and served with such skill is now a mere shadow of its former self." That remark came from the Prefect of Kanem, El hadj Ahmed Kochi, and it described very concisely the tragedy that has struck the peoples in this region. An area long famed for its cattle, Kanem is also, unfortunately, located in the heart of the Chadian sahel. The climatic rigors endemic to the region for more than a decade now, have already turned this prefecture into a desolate wasteland, kept alive only by humanitarian assistance from neighboring countries and from international agencies. Even so, Kamen's potential, despite the persistent lack of rainfall, is still great, from the agricultural point of view. The president's presence in Mao was an invaluable sounding-board for the prefect's recital of woes.

Topping the list, of course, was the long-standing plan to develop the wadis in Kanem. There are 750 fertile and watered wadis already recorded throughout the region, to support a sweeping campaign to make it self-sufficient in food. Yesterday, thanks to Nature's bounty that made them temporarily unnecessary, these projects were gathering dust in bottom drawers. Today, though, they are indispensable, a matter of life and death for the people of Kanem. Out-of-season crops being grown now in dozens of wadis by dint of jury-rigged pumping systems are a significant contribution that absolutely must be encouraged and expanded. The president took careful note of all these complaints, as he did of the need to restore the cattle herds, more than 90 percent of which were wiped out by the drought. Here, again, there is a project, one

at which the government had actually made a start. All that need be done now is to get it rolling again. These two projects, considering the vast number of people they affect and their impact on Kanem's development deserve to be made, in Prefect Ahmed Lochi's words, an absolute top priority. The sanitation system and the schools are sorely in need of attention, but efforts made over the last 3 years have been enough to get them off the emergency list. The Kanem prefect also raised the matter of resuming oil research in the region. Foyo is the regional target in this connection, as this tiny town in the North of Kamen Prefecture waits and hopes for revival.

President Hissein Habre returned the proverbial soft answer to the Kenem prefect's complaints, "The government is aware of your problems and the government is on your side. We are determined, resolved to alleviate the problems of poverty and hunger that plague Kamen's people." Enthusiastically applauded, the president's remarks were like balm to the unhealed wounds these people have sustained. The hope of seeing oil gush from the wells already drilled and the dunes once more covered with grass braided an unspoken bond of complicity between the people and the president. It was a promise of peace, a pledge of stability and prosperity that seemed to pass between Chad's topmost authority and his fellow-citizens in Kanem.

Much the same scenario unrolled in Lac. In this district the disappearance of the water was astonishing in its intensity and scope, revealing the tragic malignancy that is the drought phenomenon. It was even more heartbreaking to listen to the prefect citing emergency food supplies as one of the complaints from the people of Lac. The truth hurts. Abdulaye Djoho topped his list with the construction of a watertower at Bol. There is a very severe water shortage along the desert-like shores of Lake Chad, and a watertower would be the grandest gift the people of Bol could wish. Resumption of Lake Chad Development Company (SODELAC) projects like this in other sectors was another boon the lakeshore dwellers asked for. That is not hard to understand when you remember that the polders on this lake were the most fertile lands in all of Chad, and the farmers around it the country's most prosperous. Prefect Djoho's third request was for an all-weather road from N'Djamena to Bol. This particular infrastructure, combined with the return of SODELAC activities here would put an end to the region's disastrous isolation. The president pointed out that Lac still holds enormous reserves of water deep in its belly. Getting at that water and bringing it up would accordingly lead the government to serious consideration of utilization of Lac's inexhaustible water table to supply the polders.

The fruitful exchange between the President of the Republic and the peoples of Kanem and Lac strengthens the hand of the Third Republic's government in such intervention, even as it removes the veil of mystery surrounding government in the eyes of local populations. The priorities, the obstacles, and the strengths of government policy emerge more clearly. But then, wasn't that the main goal of President Habre's grand tour?

CHAD

## PRESENCE OF GARRISON TRANSFORMS KALAIT INTO BOOMING CITY

Ndjamena INFO-CHAD in French 12 Jun 85 pp 1,2

[Text] When you live in Kalait, you get up early and go to bed late. The sun rises well before 0800, and by 1000 hours its rays turn savage. Old hands seek out a shady corner well ahead of time for their daily naps. Heads swathed in a sand-colored shako, they sleep out the heat, awakening only when the evening cool begins. The main activity during the bearable hours is the interminable tea time with its languid exchange of gossip. The Kalait we knew bore no resemblance to this one. Of course, the tea breaks are livelier, but the real break in the monotony of the past comes from the presence of the large FANT garrison, as well as from the influx of hundreds of people from the occupied towns in the B.E.T. [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti]. Like a lighthouse on a foggy night, Kalait lures the suffering sons of the B.E.T. And so a real city is born.

Along these vast, arid expanses of desert fringe, a single element keeps people alive: water. And Kalait has that priceless boon in abundance. The modern drilled wells and the traditional dug ones are more than sufficient to the needs of a population growing by the day. A year ago, the forerunner of the city was "a tiny dot in the B.E.T.," no bigger than a hamlet. Over some 12 months, the efforts of the Pastoral Water Supply Agency, combined with reinforcements from the military garrison, occupied the best efforts of thousands of people. The military Engineer's lieutenant who is in charge of city planning for Kalait estimates that 13,000 souls live in or around Kalait. "A city is born, and that calls for something special, like organizing festivals," he says, to showcase all that has been accomplished here when the president comes. Among those accomplishments, the lieutenant attaches particular importance to the roads that now criss-cross the area. If you want to go from the sub-prefect's residence to the barracks, you have no choice but to follow the path clearly marked with pickets. It is easy to understand the concern at both ends. In this region, any open space is a road, and everybody gets where he is going as best he can. The emergence of these obligatory itineraries introduces a totally new concept here. Along with compliance with regulations has come discipline. This is the more important in that Kalait is a patchwork pieced together from hamlets and villages of disparate dimensions. Linking one zone with another will be the hardest job the administration will have to cope with.

Aware of the tremendous upheaval Kalait has undergone, Ennedi's Sub-Prefect Nokouri is emphatic about the need for buttressing the public structures. The school, with 100 or so pupils, does not open many horizons for the children. The curtailed school year and the shortage of teachers has something to do with that. Health care for city residents is dependent entirely on the military dispensary, which is already overworked at its proper tasks. Local authorities cite as their most urgent priority a health care system adequate to the relentless growth of the population. The second leaf in the local roster of complaints has to do with the peculiar situation of the aborigines in Kalait. Disaster victims twice over, the BET peoples in Kalait can only sit and wait for the government to do something for them. With their cattle dead in the drought or killed by enemy troops, driven from their homes, these people inevitably fall into lethargy and anomie that are terribly destructive, particularly since this desert region offers no chance of employment. Their only diversion is in slow southward trips on camelback.

While its abundant water and food assistance from the government make Kalait a lucky town, it is the presence of the garrison that makes it the region's top reception center. There is no doubt but that the establishment of permanent barracks in a given place encourages the growth of little ancillary activities. That is how Kalait has come to be one of the most cosmopolitan trade centers in the region. More than a dozen shops offer wares that attract a heterogeneous clientele. Some of them are full-scale markets offering everything from soap to dates by way of yard goods. Others, though, tend to specialize. One such is Mahdi's, which is certainly the prettiest shop in town. He learned, in the course of his many moves, that an attractive display will bring in customers. Business, he admits confidently, is "not bad at all." The shops surround a little square where the traditional weekly market is held. On week-days, little stalls purvey cigarettes, sugar, tea, dates, rice, and spices to the citizens of Kalait. You can find anything you really need there, from cream to "baki" [hashish] to local salt. The expansion of the market reflects Kalait's growth from yesterday's status as a small village. Today, it has advanced to the point where it has not merely a humble past, but a promising future. The soldiers who come here from all of Chad's regions, too, are helping to make Kalait a solid metropolis. The sound of the Sai in the middle of the night echoing Hadjarai songs increasingly mirror the melting pot this zone has become. After all, isn't cosmopolitanism what makes a city?

6182

CSO: 3419/432

GABON

## ENCYCLOPEDIC SPIRIT PREVAILS AT BANTU CIVILIZATIONS CENTER

Dakar AFRICA in French May 85 pp 37-39

[Article by Jean-Pierre Challard: "CICIBA: the Encyclopedic Spirit"]

[Text] What an inspired idea! Using oil to smoothe the path of culture! Some 7 billion CFA francs will be earmarked for the Libreville International Center for Bantu Civilizations!

The International Center for Bantu Civilizations [CICIBA] has grown since 8 Jan 1983, when ten ministers responded, in the names of their respective countries, to the call of President Omar Bongo. In a marathon session as exhausting for the organizers, the conference participants, and the artists as it was for the reporters on hand, the top people at CICIBA packed a number of events into a single fortnight (1 to 14 April 1985) in Libreville.

Following the three guidelines laid down earlier at the ministerial conference, CICIBA mounted a succession of international round tables on migrations, the expansion and identity of Bantu culture, a biennial exhibition of the plastic arts, a council of ministers, and, to top that off, an administration meeting to adopt the center's 1986-1988 budget.

The three guidelines: Bantu cultural identity, conservation of the heritage, and development of the culture's content, opened the door to every possible or imaginable demonstration that had anything to do with the issue.

In any case, the round table sparkled with the variety of topics approached and and with their fascinating treatment despite the technical nature of the remarks the eminent university figures and research people offered their audience. Africans, Americans, or Europeans, the participants spread out before their audiences a vast panoply of knowledge about the Bantu world, embracing the liveliest of disciplines.

### Opening Day

The program had "forgotten" to include the law among the scheduled lectures, but the African Jurists' Association (AJA), represented by Counsellors Benoit Ngom (Senegal) and Maryse Issembe (Gabon), had a weather eye out for trouble.

Upshot: Prof Isaac Nguema, of Omar Bongo University, stepped into the breach and, with only the occasional stumble, read their paper: "The fundamentals of traditional law among Bantu peoples."

The speaker described the role of sorcerers in African societies, as well as the ritual significance of circumcision, excision, of the ordeal, of twins, and of slaves. He explained the proper meaning of initiation, of birth, of marriage, and of the mourning retreat, tracing them back to the community sources of the language, of the clan, of the tribe, and of the ethnic group.

Migrations, the major topic of the round table, were responses to paleoclimatology, we learned. "Man as a rule prefers to travel the easiest roads: the valleys, the navigable waterways, the open savannahs; he steers clear of swampy regions, rugged hills, and dense forests."

These flows of small peoples, obedient at once to the pulse of the climate and the crops, had been going on in Africa for at least 100,000 years among the pre-Bantu or Bantu peoples. There were other factors at work as well in these human displacements: the invaders and the slave-merchants from whose clutches they had to flee.

In this context, the forest was an ideal refuge and in Latin America, in our own time, the phenomenon is perpetuated after the pattern set by the long-vanished Bantu peoples. Cutting roads through dense forest zones can disturb the ecology and transform the way of life of these original inhabitants.

Grains are grown on the savannahs, while tubers grow faster in the forest environment, said one speaker. There is one constant in all these practices: slash-and-burn cropping, which sooner or later will trigger migration to fresh lands.

In these traditional societies, they report, there is a natural division of activities between the sexes: the women make the pots and the baskets; the men do the smithing and the masonry. Bantu civilizations retain several shared and unchanging practices, be they in farming or gathering, in hunting or fishing, in mining or in getting salt -- that essential factor in the human diet.

One speaker voiced his grief and sorrow at the increasingly swift disappearance of his informants: the old people die, and their knowledge dies with them, he said, and the research teams are in a real race against the clock as they gather and preserve as much as they can of oral data, all of which, fortunately, they transcribe on durable modern surfaces (tapes, handwritten notes, or video cassettes).

In another lecture, a speaker dealing with local African medicine, underscored the anthropological dimensions of treatment for certain ailments. As we all know, traditional medicine is enjoying something of a return to favor these days, and not a moment too soon.

Father Joseph Cornet, who is regarded as the final authority in matters of African art, focused his remarks on art in Bantu culture, with a modest excursion into "black art," a term that has been incorrectly used to refer to a whole range of artistic expression that display only a semblance of likeness.

He also sounded the alarm: Africa's heritage is being scandalously plundered and measures to preserve it must be taken forthwith. This honorable concern dovetails perfectly with the protective views of CICIBA's founders, as we all know.

Elegant, slender, silver-haired, Susan Vogel needed no microphone to express her point of view. As director of the Museum of African Art in New York, she told us that Bantu art accounts for almost half of all African art, worldwide. The varieties of form, style, and materials constitute an inestimable treasury and the collection from the Paris Musee de l'Homme has enchanted the American public in New York as well as in Washington.

The United States public delights in African art for the simple reason that some of its people have roots on the dark continent. Will Madame Susan Vogel help CICIBA to find an outlet in the United States for distributing its cultural products, and meantime seek public and private financial backing?

Is it easy to raise funds in the United States for the arts? It can be done, but it is not easy, she says with a smile; the main thing is to show people that you can cope with any eventuality. Her arts center flourishes, thanks to donations from members ranging from \$35 a year to gifts of \$7,000!

As a member of the selection committee, Susan Vogel, along with Fr Cornet and Equatorial Guinean Minister Leandro Mbomio Nsue, did the first selection for hanging the paintings to be shown at the biennial. Next, by another jury, the three or four winners whose paintings or sculpture would be shown to represent each of the member nations of CICIBA (Angola, Central Africa, Comores, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao-Tome Principe, Zaire, and Zambia), were selected.

The prizes were richly endowed by President Omar Bongo -- whose son, Ali, was guest of honor at the unveiling of the pictures -- by CICIBA and by Elf-Gabon, not to mention a plane ticket donated by the French Air Transport Union Company.

Circulating among the political dignitaries, the symposium speakers, and the artists was a little group of Angolan musicians known as the "kikutix," that got together in Luanda on 13 May 1980, and right now was making a joyful noise to enchant all who heard them. Playing on the bass drum (ngoma), hungu, kissandji, puita, kikakoi and kakoxi, they added an original musical fillip to the proceedings.

On the statutory side, the symposium that took place during the biennial proved the occasion for forming the Bantu Artists' Professional Association (APAB). That birthday fits right in with the concern over rehabilitation and restoration of Bantu art in the signatory countries.



In the symposium's opening hours, Leander Mboimo, who is a sculptor widely admired in Africa and Spain, described the proper attitude for African artists to take. Said he: "Authenticity is not equivalent to systematic plagiarism; each era has its own criteria, its own forms. The artist must of course assert his intimate, personal expression, even as he adapts to contemporary techniques and materials."

In Mbomio's view, the Bantu world is a world of synthesis. Ought we to banish the foreign, Western canons? No. What we must do, on the contrary, is to round out and engage in dialogue with these other forms of expression: "Diversity is synonymous with richness," was his brilliant conclusion.

#### Bantuvision

In addition to this artists' association, CICIBA plans to present some unique entertainment in 1987 to mark the opening of its Libreville Center! Bantuvision will cost some 200 million CFA francs and will follow in the footsteps of the extraordinary Africavision, a program telecast from Libreville and eagerly watched in a multiplicity of countries throughout the world.

An African press conference was delighted by CICIBA's generous endowment. The fact is that this center gets enormous funding for its projects. On 11 April 1985, just north of Gabon's capital, President Omar Bongo laid the cornerstone for what is to be the CICIBA complex at Okala, which will cover 30 hectares.

According to Gabon's Public Works Minister, Jean-Boniface Assele, the initial phase of construction will cost 6,990 billion CFA. Three Gabonese companies will share the work: Socobam Edptl, and Hassan Hedhedj (a Lebanese businessman who has handled a number of government contracts).

In its final phase, the CICIBA complex will call for 14,135 billion CFA in equipment, construction, landscaping, etc. The biennial, which was staged to encourage and exhibit the plastic arts, had a double endowment: 25 million CFA from Elf-Gabon and 20 million CFA from CICIBA, not including the prizes.

The 1986 budget, already approved by the government council, will come to approximately 202 million CFA, and a certain amount of restraint will be called for in order to avoid going over budget. Officials remember that Bantu recording back in 1985 which cost close to 45 million and whose distribution is for the moment problematical: the albums are stored in CICIBA's temporary quarters in the suburbs south of Libreville pending a decision.

MUNTU magazine, which covers cultural and scientific events, also costs a lot of money. CICIBA, however, is not easily daunted: in its files are plans for an atlas of the Bantu world, as well as a data bank, estimates on which are not yet available.

It will be a delicate task to set up such a data bank that must operate in four languages (French, Portuguese, English, and Spanish). A master plan had been commissioned with a Libreville computer firm, but thus far, one might

say, that is all that is known about it. A drawing of the equipment has even been bought, but the main task remains to be dealt with: there is no shortage of proposals.

The appointment of Theophile Obenga, former director of scientific research as CEO of CICIBA, amounts to an "internationalization of this position," that, according to Article 26, Gabon's Minister for Culture, Jean-Emile Mbot, insists will indeed come to pass.

On leaving his post on 19 April 1985, Bonaventure Ndong stated cryptically that his departure stemmed from a high level political decision. In any case, one thing is certain: nobody has said anything against him, in public or in private.

Prof Luc de Heusch tells us that CICIBA from now on must eschew frivolous projects and avoid trying to go too fast. As its creator, Gabon's chief of state, prophesied in his concluding message read by his representative, "Many dangers lie in wait for such an undertaking: ideological factionalism, utopianism, and complacency.

6182

CSO: 3419/429

GHANA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES NAMIBIAN 'PUPPET' GOVERNMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**GHANA has emphasised that the racist regime in South Africa has no legal authority to unilaterally create a government in Namibia.**

This is contained in a statement issued in Accra by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the inauguration of a puppet interim government in Namibia by Pretoria on Tuesday, June 18.

This act is not in consonance with the provision of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, the statement pointed out.

It said "the so-called interim administration, which purportedly confers wide powers on the Black people of Namibia but leaves the control of the territory's defence matters and foreign affairs in the hands of the whites, cannot be accepted as valid for as long as it is made up of only the parties inside Namibia and precludes the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) international-

nally recognised as the sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people.

"Like the sham and bogus independence granted by the same racist regime to the so-called "homelands" in South Africa, the just-created interim government in Namibia has no chance of being accorded international recognition.

"Ghana wishes to make its position clear that since the South African regime's jurisdiction over Namibia was terminated as far back as 1971 by the International Court of Justice, which transferred the administration of the territory to the United Nations and in addition, declared the racist regime's presence there illegal, Pretoria has no legal authority to unilaterally create a government in Namibia", the statement said.

The statement said to all right-thinking people, UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the

best formula for the settlement of the Namibia independence issue, but the fact remains that the implementation of such a resolution had been unduly delayed as a result of South Africa's continued intransigence and the introduction of irrelevant conditions, namely, the Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola, as if the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the independence of Namibia were not two separate and unrelated issues.

"By its present act, the apartheid regime has clearly demonstrated that it deliberately obstructed the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) to enable it to establish within Namibia a system of administration that it can manipulate at will for its selfish interests."

"Ghana, therefore, in line with Security Council resolutions, considers the creation of the interim government in Namibia null and void", the statement added.—GNA.

CSO: 3400/573

GHANA

## RAWLINGS CONDEMNS RSA RAID INTO BOTSWANA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

GHANA has condemned the unprovoked, premeditated and brutal raid carried out by racist South African commandos in the capital of Botswana, Gaborone, last Friday in which 12 people died and many others were injured.

A message of condolence sent by the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings, to President Quett Masire said Ghana shared the sorrow and pain caused to the people of Botswana and conveyed her heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

Chairman Rawlings said "I have learnt with profound sorrow, dismay and anger and so have the people and Government of Ghana — of yet another attempt by racist South Africa to destabilise and intimidate another Frontline State, the victim this time being your country, Botswana.

The message renewed Ghana's pledge to join Botswana in her resolve to free the African Continent from all forms of racism and imperialist domination.

It also pledged Ghana's support for any action the Government of Botswana may take to get the international community to adopt measures which will prevent a repetition of such barbarous acts of aggression not only against that country but all other frontline States.

The Government and people of China have also expressed great indigna-

tion and strong condemnation against the raid by South African troops on Gaborone, the capital of Botswana on June 14.

In the attack, twelve people were killed and many more were wounded. A lot of houses and motor vehicles were also destroyed.

Describing the incident as a brazen encroachment upon the sovereignty and territory of an independent state by the South African authorities a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China affirmed the support of the Government and people of China for African countries in their just struggles.

CSO: 3400/570

GHANA

## DIAMOND WINNERS URGED TO FORM COOPERATIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Samuel Kyei-Boateng]

[Text]

**PRIVATE diamond winners have been advised to organise themselves into co-operative societies to enable them to expand their diamond winning business.**

The co-operative will also help to minimise illegal mining popularly called "galamsey" which has been depriving the government of the required foreign exchange from diamond winnings to carry out its national development programme.

Mr George Grant Agyepong, Birim District Co-operative Officer, gave this advice when he inaugurated the reconstituted Oda Co-operative Diamond Winners Society Limited at a ceremony at Akyem Oda.

He re-echoed the determination of the PNDC to put the country's economy on a sound footing and said what is expected of all Ghanaians, especially those in the productive sectors is to help the govern-

ment to generate sufficient foreign exchange towards the success of the Economic Recovery Programme.

Mr Agyepong commended the society for obtaining a group concession, which he said showed a clear testimony of practical co-operation.

The District Co-operative Officer warned the members against litigation which affects productivity. He also reminded them that a co-operative society is a conscious association of people by their own free will and as a basis of equality with the objective of providing themselves with economic and social benefits.

Mr Obeng Kissi, president of the society, urged the new members to co-operate with him to achieve the objectives of the society.

He disclosed that the society had acquired 44.14 square miles of land at Dansani near Assin Praso in the Central Region for diamond winning.

CSO: 3400/570

GHANA

## JOINT YUGOSLAVIAN AGRICULTURAL PROJECT PROGRESSING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION cedi agricultural and processing complex aimed at making maximum use of the large tracts of virgin lands lying fallow at the Drobonso area of the Afram Plains in Ashanti has taken off.

The complex which has been established under a Ghana-Yugoslav government protocol agreement is a joint venture between the Social Security Bank (SSB) and the Kumawu Traditional Council assisted by a Yugoslav technical team.

Already 256 out of a total of 350 hectares of land developed under the pilot programme has been cropped and an estimated yield of 15,000 maxi bags of maize and 1,500 maxi bags of soya beans are expected when harvesting begins in mid-July this year.

This was disclosed by Mr K. K. Kwayie, Managing Director of the Kumawuman Industrial Farm Complex when he conducted delegations of the Board of Directors of SSB and of the complex round the cultivated and developed land on Wednesday.

Mr Kwayie announced that out of the total acquired land of 10,000 hectares, 5,000 would be cropped with maize, soya beans, groundnuts and sunflower, the produce of which will be processed into edible oil.

He stated that at full production the crops are expected to yield between 15,000 to 20,000 metric tonnes yearly and said residue from the processed oil will be used as a base for animal feed both for feeding animals on the complex and for sale to the public.

Also poultry and livestock are to be established and this will include an initial cattle ranch of 1,500 cattle and piggery of 1,500 sows and a poultry of one million broilers.

Products from the ranch will be processed into butter and cheese while a slaughter house where the pigs and the broilers would be dressed for sale and hatchery are also to be established at the complex.

The Board members also inspected work on a C7 million dam being constructed on River Wiribong

CSO: 3400/573

GHANA

# CDRS CALL FOR CADRE SCHOOL TO 'CONSCIENTISE' THE PEOPLE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

COMMITTEES for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs) within Sukula, an Accra suburb, have called on the government to set up a permanent cadre school to conscientise more Ghanaians in view of the low level of political awareness of the people.

This will not only enhance the revolutionary process but also help to defend its gains.

These suggestions were contained in a statement issued by the Sukula CDRs after a vigil held at Sukula on Tuesday night to commemorate the June 19, 1983 dissident attack during which the then PDC chairman, Mr Afari

Kutah, died in a confrontation with some of the dissidents.

The CDRs also called on the government to continue with the training of militiamen and the arming of committed and dedicated militiamen to strengthen security at the country's borders.

The statement said exactly two years ago on June 19, 1983, dissidents took arms against the PNDC Government in an attempt to overthrow it. On that day some members of the Sukula CDRs including the late Afari Kutah had a serious confrontation with the dissidents who were then taking refuge.

The statement saluted the Sukula CDRs, the CDR Secretariat and the PNDC Government for the great help given to the surviving victims and congratulated the GDR Embassy and the GDR Solidarity Committee which were instrumental in sending one of the victims to the GDR for treatment.

It said: "We have chosen this revolutionary process to change our dear country into a paradise and as such everyone involved in the revolution has been given the mantle to steer the process" and urged CDRs, cadres and

especially members of the PNDC not to drop their guard but to hold on until the needed change has been effected.

The statement further called on all to be alert and work truthfully and dedicatedly in order not to give the enemies a chance to disorganise the revolution.

The vigil was preceded by the pouring of libation at the spot where the CDRs and dissidents were engaged in combat. Other activities included revolutionary talks by cadres.

CSO: 3400/573

KENYA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH UGANDA SIGNED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 Jun 85 p 20

[Text]

KENYA and Uganda are set to follow up the new trend of things and usher in a period of amity, in fulfilment of the 1983 Arusha agreement signed by the presidents of the three countries.

This was stated yesterday by the Minister for Transport and Communications Mr. Arthur Magugu at the opening of the ministerial transport and communications bilateral meeting between Kenya and Uganda in Nairobi.

The minister who led a high powered Kenyan delegation to the meeting, reiterated that the officials were ready to cement the renewed good neighbourliness and brotherly relations. The officials had met in Nairobi for three days from June 3 to 4.

The Ugandan delegation to the ministerial meeting was led by the Minister for Regional Co-operation Mr. Sam Tewungwa. He emphasised the need for greater co-operation between Kenya and Uganda, saying the two countries need each other. He called for a speedy implementation of the agreement.

In a joint communique, the delegations, agreed on several areas of co-operation in the field of transport and communications between the two governments. This included understandings on co-operation in the fields of posts and telecommunications services, civil aviation, road transport, ports and shipping services.

An agreement was concluded and signed on co-operation for railway and marine services between the railways corporations. A draft agreement on meteorological services was exchanged and will be reached soon.

According to the communique, the negotiations were held in a spirit of cordial friendship.



KENYA

MOI PRAISES NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT, SEEKS COOPERATION INCREASE

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 6

[Speech by President Daniel Arap Moi at the State Banquet in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on 3 June 1985]

[Text]

THE following is the speech made by President Moi at the State Banquet in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, yesterday evening:

MY visit to your country takes place a little over two weeks since you, Mr. President, were elected to the high office of Yugoslavia. Although I have already conveyed to you a message of congratulations on your new responsibility, please allow me to take this opportunity, whilst on your soil, to extend to you, once again, my very best wishes in your new and challenging assignment. I am confident that you will distinguish yourself in this capacity as you have done in others before.

Mr. President, my delegation and I wish to thank you personally, the government and the brotherly people of Yugoslavia, for the cordial reception and the hospitality we have been accorded since our arrival in your beautiful country. After a brief tour of various sites in your magnificent city of Belgrade, and our meetings with your people, I can state with even greater conviction, that Kenya is viewed with great respect and friendliness in Yugoslavia.

Mr. President, I am particularly pleased at the opportunity that this visit gives me to re-affirm a new, the strong bonds of friendship which have long characterised the relations between our two countries. A relationship rooted in our common struggle for freedom and independence. Indeed, the real nature of the relationship between Kenya

and Yugoslavia is being re-affirmed on this dinner table today.

Mr. President, the existing relations between Kenya and Yugoslavia, and indeed my own visit to your great country must be seen as fitting tribute to the founding fathers of our two nations, your late President, Marshall Josip Broz Tito, and my country's late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. The two departed leaders were true comrades in arms and it is no wonder that, because of that initial impetus, our two peoples should continue to feel a sense of brotherhood between them. Annals of history will record the heroic roles the two leaders played in the liberation of our countries, and in the awakening of international concern for human rights, peace and freedom.

Mr. President, the peoples of Kenya and Yugoslavia may feel happy to reminisce over their past. But the evolving scenario on the world scene increasingly makes us worry about what the future holds for mankind. The world political situation continues to be polarised and while we recognised some of the roots of this phenomenon, we do not accept that the situation is beyond remedy. The East-West relations, and the quest of super-powers for superiority in nuclear armaments, have thrust us into an arena where we now worry not so much about our progress and prosperity, but our very survival.

Mr. President, that is what the world wants, serious reflection on how we perceive the survival of

humankind. To a very great extent, this is the issue which occupied the minds of the framers of the United Nations charter, when they inscribed for eternity, their wish, and I quote, "To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," unquote. They wanted peace, not war.

We in Kenya fully support every contribution towards peace from all corners of the world. But at the same time, we deplore any activity, and from whatever source, which would create obstacles to the attainment of this peace. This indeed is one of the cardinal principles on which the United Nations was founded, and one to which Kenya and Yugoslavia ascribe within the Non-Aligned Movement.

I am rather glad to speak of the Non-Aligned Movement because it is in this country that the movement was nurtured. In a nutshell, the movement was and continues to be a manifestation of the Third World nations, like ours, coming together, to express the collective interests and aspirations of peace, justice and equality for all mankind.

Through this movement, we have offered the world comprehensive and concrete programmes for overcoming the crises in international relations and resolving the problems confronting our contemporary world. Our programmes lead to a future in which peace, international co-operation and prosperity could prevail.

It is my hope that members of the movement will concert their efforts, with even greater commitment and

resolve, to achieve the ideals and aspirations we so desperately seek for our world for it is now abundantly clear that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an important force in international relations. Major powers can no longer afford to ignore its impact on the world scene. Let us, therefore, move forward with even greater confidence in commitment to the ideals and goals we have set for ourselves. Mr. President, I am delighted to note that this is also the desire of the Non-Aligned movement. In its charter, the movement pray for peace, justice and equality for all mankind.

Mr. President, allow me at this juncture to turn to the situation in southern Africa which is of grave concern to us. In South Africa the racist regime continues to commit atrocities against its own citizens. Kenya condemns the use of brutal force against innocent and defenceless blacks. We are, therefore, resolved to continue our support to the liberation movements in South Africa until victory is achieved. Our stand on Namibia is clear and unchanged. Kenya totally objects to the connection between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the granting of independence to Namibia. We support the United Nations' resolution No. 435 as the only basis for an internationally acceptable solution to the stalemate over Namibia's independence. Indeed, we firmly support Swapo's intentions in Namibia.

Mr. President, I now wish to briefly turn my attention to matters connected with bilateral relations between our two countries. We share similar views on major international issues and consult closely in international fora. Similarly, economic co-operation between our two countries has been healthy and on the increase. Kenya greatly appreciates Yugoslavia's assistance in various development projects. These projects include the giant Kiambere Hydroelectric Power Station and Dawa Pharmaceuticals. Indeed, the presence of Yugoslav companies and

expert personnel in Kenya has been one positive factor in the transfer of technology and skill between South and South.

Mr. President, Kenya's further development would gain a great deal from your country's further assistance, particularly in the fields of energy, agriculture, manufacturing and manpower development. Also, it is our wish that Yugoslavia buys more of our products in order to correct the existing trade imbalance. Products such as pyrethrum, sisal, fruits and vegetables, leather and related farming products, tea, coffee and wooden hand carvings, I am sure, will find a ready market in your country.

Mr. President, we have vast and beautiful country, full of interesting wildlife, lovely vegetation, attractive beaches and above all charming and kindhearted people.

I would like to see more Yugoslavs coming to our country and enjoy these facilities.

On technical and cultural co-operation, I am pleased to observe that over 270 Kenyans have trained in Yugoslav institutions over the years. Arrangements are in hand to conclude a programme of scientific, technical, educational and cultural agreement. This will create a firm basis for our future co-operation in these fields.

Mr. President, the recent talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere between our two delegations have paved way for further strengthening of relations and co-operation between our two countries.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish, once more, to thank you for the warm hospitality and friendship accorded to me and my delegation. I, at this point, wish to extend an invitation to Your Excellency to visit Kenya any time convenient to you.

May I now, ladies and gentlemen, ask you to rise and drink to the continued good health of His Excellency Radovan Vlakovic and to the friendship and co-operation between our two countries.

KENYA

## JOINT YUGOSLAVIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

**THE following is a joint communique on the state visit of the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency, Hon. Daniel arap Moi to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:**

AT the invitation of the presidency of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Hon. Daniel arap Moi paid a state visit to the Central Republic of Yugoslavia from June 2 to 5, 1985. During his visit, President Moi carried out a busy programme of activities which included laying a wreath on the grave of late President Josip Broz Tito.

President Moi held talks with his host President Radovan Vljakovic, the president of the executive council, Her Excellency Mrs. Milka Planinc and the Chairman of Federal Espera conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Dr. Aleksandar Grickov and the President of the Republic of Lovenia, Mr. France Popit.

President Moi visited farms, industrial enterprises, cultural and historical landmarks. President Moi was awarded the gold memorial plaque of the city of Belgrade by the delegation of the assembly of the city of Belgrade as a tribute to his contribution to the cause of world peace and to the promotion and strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

President Vljakovic awarded President Moi the highest Yugoslav order while President Moi awarded him the highest Kenya order. The two presidents held a wide ranging exchange of views on bilateral as well as current international issues including the present and future activities of the non-aligned movement.

The two presidents reviewed the

past successful development of relations and co-operation between the two countries. It was noted that this co-operation symbolised the necessary linkage of the economies of developing countries and that a long and successful road of co-operation was traversed.

In the talks they noted and approved the work and the result of the 5th session of the joint Yugoslav-Kenya, committee for Economic and Technical Co-operation which was held in Belgrade in May, this year. Both sides expressed their wish and readiness to intensify effort towards the expansion of bilateral co-operation in the economic and other fields of common interest.

The two presidents discussed the current international situation which they noted was characterised by complication of political and economic relations conflict and crisis in various parts of the world. They reaffirmed their conviction that the practice of recourse to use of force, interference, pressure, military intervention particularly with respect to small and non-aligned countries posed a serious threat to world peace and security.

In the talks the two presidents called on the international community to take measures to reviving the process of detente and preventing further deterioration of political economic relations in the world. They emphasised the importance they attach to the work of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and other international organisations dedicated to the resolution of international conflict.

The two sides expressed their deep concern of the widening gap in wealth between the industrially developed and developing countries. They underlined the need for the international community particularly

the movement of the non-aligned countries to take concrete measures aimed at establishing a new and more just international economic order.

They called for greater understanding of, and sensitivity to the worsening debt problem facing developing countries and its implications for their social and political well being. The two sides reiterated commitment and underscored the importance of implementing the original principle of the movement as a basis for the promotion of interstate co-operation.

The two presidents expressed their regret over dispute and conflict which have arisen between non-aligned countries which tend to weaken the unity of the non-aligned movement.

The two sides expressed their readiness to play their full part in the implementation of the decisions and programmes of the non-aligned countries as set out in the final documents of the 7th conference of the heads of states in New Delhi in March, 1983. They also paid particular attention to the preparations for the forthcoming conference to be held in Luanda, Angola in September, 1985.

The two presidents reviewed the situation in Africa and expressed their deep concern over the many political, social and economic problems concerning the continent. They recognised the importance role of the OAU in fostering the independence and sovereignty as well as the political, social and economical progress of the African peoples.

President R. C. expressed his high appreciation and the continued effort exalted by President Moi towards strengthening the unity of the African peoples and particularly of his contribution during his two-year term as the president of the OAU.

The two presidents discussed the situation in southern Africa and the apartheid policy practiced by the racist minority government of South Africa which they said must be abolished and eliminated. The two presidents reiterated their unreserved support for the struggle of the Namibia people under the leadership

of their sole representative — Swapo. They called on the international community to implement unconditionally the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two presidents fully supported all efforts made in finding peaceful solution to the problems of Chad and Western Sahara on the basis of the decisions of the OAU and generally accepted principles and rights of peoples to freely determine their destiny.

The two presidents re-affirmed their support for the initiative for an early convening of the UN Conference on the Implementation of the Declarations of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Reviewing other areas of crisis in the world the two presidents expressed their deep concern over the grave and difficult situation in the Middle East. They stressed that lasting solution to the problem must take into account the legitimate right of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO including the right to an independent state of their own in the region and the necessity of all states in the region to exist in peace and harmony along their borders.

The two presidents called on those concerned to implement the relevant UN decisions concerning occupied Arab territories.

The two presidents expressed their regrets over the continuing war in the Gulf which has taken a heavy toll in both human and material terms and called upon those warring sides to start a dialogue as early as possible which would lead to lasting solution based on the principles of the non-aligned and the charter of the UN.

At the end of the visit, the President of the Republic of Kenya expressed his gratitude to the President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the government and the people of Yugoslavia for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their state visit in Yugoslavia. He extended an invitation to the President of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to visit Kenya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

KENYA

## MOI CALLS FOR STRONGER DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 10 Jun 85 pp 1, 20

[Article by Robert Irungu and KNA]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has said Kenya's missions abroad would be strengthened to match the country's image and changing needs.

He said a city like London was growing and Kenyans of all walks of life visit the city while others make brief stops while on transit.

In view of this, the President said Kenya's mission in London deserved more facilities so that Kenyans who visit and those who stop while on transit, would be given faster and more efficient services.

President Moi was speaking to staff of the Kenya High Commission in London and their families. He said allowances for Kenyans in foreign service would be reviewed due to the rising cost of living overseas.

He advised them to be proud of their country and project a good image of Kenya.

The president said for a country to succeed, its citizens had to be patriots who loved and were committed to the development of their country.

He urged them to live in unity and in the true Nyayo spirit adding that Kenya was one of the most peaceful countries in the world despite a few disgruntled people who spoke

evil of the country. He added that their unwarranted smear campaign will not deter Kenyans from building a strong and united country.

President Moi cautioned against hate adding that it was only in the true spirit of Nyayoism that Kenyans would succeed in all their endeavours.

He thanked the staff at the Kenya mission in London for their dedicated service and told them that his recent visit to Yugoslavia and Austria had been fruitful.

The president said that his visits abroad are meant to cement relations and project Kenya's image with the ultimate aim of creating understanding among nations.

On arrival at the Kenya High Commission, President Moi was met by Kenya's High Commissioner to London, Mr. Benjamin Kipkulei.

Also present were Ministers Elijah Mwangale, Nicholas Biwott, Hussein Maalim Mohammed, Peter Okondo, Robert Ouko and the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat.

The president told the staff in the commission that it is the people who make the nation, and they should serve the country with patriotism.

"Don't be shy about your country. Be yourself," he said adding some people do not feel secure in their own country and wondered why.

President Moi passed through London from his four-day state visit to Yugoslavia and three-day state visit to Austria.

He said Kenya is a very peaceful country in the world and those who talk ill about it should visit and see for themselves.

"If all of us can apply Nyayoism none will suffer," he said and wondered why there should be hatred among the people.

"Let us all be united and create peace in our country," the president said.

He said everybody has a duty to create a pleasant future for the young generation.

At another function in London yesterday evening, President Moi met Kenya nationals in Britain at a party he hosted for them in a London hotel.

He told them to think of their country wherever they may be. Briefing them on Kenya's development process, the President said it was based on what Kenyans already knew adding that no meaningful development can take

place unless it was deeply rooted in the people's culture.

He cautioned them against aping foreign ideologies which were irrelevant and unsuitable to the Kenyan society.

The President went on to say that he won't like Kenyans to be used as guinea-pigs on which to experiment foreign ideologies.

The President was greeted with shouts of Nyayo! Nyayo! during his speech.

President Daniel arap Moi will address the nation this morning from the state pavilion at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport soon after his arrival from highly successful state visits to Yugoslavia and Austria (adds Charles Kulundu).

According to an official programme released by the Office of the President, the special plane carrying President Moi will touch down at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after 10.30 a.m.

As he steps out of the plane, President Moi will be greeted by the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Mwal Kibaki, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Simo Nyachae, the Chief of General Staff, Gen. Jackson Mulinge and the Nairobi PC, Mr. Fred Waiganjo.

KENYA

MOI ANNOUNCES NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Nairobi THE KENYI TIMES in English 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 24

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday appointed four new High Commissioners and Ambassadors with the former Chief of Protocol, Mr. Denis Afande, becoming Kenya's ambassador to the country's new mission in Geneva, Switzerland.**

Kenya's new ambassador to Sudan in place of Mr. D.R. Mboya who has been appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is Mr. G.N. Nyaanga.

The new Kenya High Commissioner to Zimbabwe is Mr. J.A. Odongo who replaces high commissioner, Philip Mbai, who has been recalled. The new Kenya High Commissioner to Nigeria is Dr. E.I. Maluki who replaces Ambassador Kefa Onyoni.

According to a press statement signed by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Simon Nyachae, Ambassador Onyoni has been transferred to The Hague, the Netherlands.

President Moi yesterday at State House Nairobi bade farewell to the outgoing ambassador of Ireland to Kenya, Mr. Michael Greene.

The president said relationships between Kenya and Ireland were cordial and commended the envoy for the work he had done for the six years he had been to Kenya.

He said Kenya had a

number of students studying in the University of Dublin and added that more would continue to be sent there.

President Moi also sent his best wishes to the Head of State and people of the Republic of Ireland.

The occasion was witnessed by an Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Philip Leakey, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat and the Chief of Protocol, Mr. Denis Afande.

Meanwhile, President Moi is scheduled to perform the official opening of the permanent headquarters of the regional centre for services in surveying, mapping and remote sensing at Kasarani this morning.

According to an official programme from the Office of the President, the President, escorted by the Nairobi Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Fred Waiganjo is expected to arrive at the centre at 10.00 a.m. He will be met on arrival by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale and the executive secretary of

the Economic Commission for Africa. Professor Adebayo Adedeji who is also the chairman of the centre's governing council.

● President Moi yesterday evening at State House, Nairobi, received shs. 20,000 towards the National Famine Relief Fund and another shs. 20,000 towards the Presidential Commission Tree Fund from the Mwalimu Investment Company Limited.

The cheques for the amount were presented to the President by the acting chairman of the company, Mr. Barnard Macharia, who was accompanied by members of the board of directors and surveyors of the company.

President Moi thanked the company for the donation adding that it was in conformity with the Nyayo philosophy of being mindful of others people's welfare.

He said that if we were all mindful of other people's welfare, most of the difficulties facing Africa would be overcome.

The delegation was introduced to the President by the Nairobi branch Kanu chairman, Dr. Njoroge Mungai.

CSO: 3400/565

KENYA

## MOI CALLS FOR CLAMP-DOWN ON WORK PERMITS BY FOREIGNERS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Jun 85 pp 13-14

[Text]

JUDGING from the tone of President Daniel arap Moi's statement on Monday that the government would be stricter in issuing work permits, it would appear that the government is now serious in its attempt to restrict the number of foreigners working in Kenya. In January this year, the minister for state in the office of the president, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, who is in charge of immigration, issued a legal notice revoking section 18 of the Immigration Act, which exempted certain categories of foreign professionals from applying for work permits. According to the legal notice, the professionals were given 90 days within which to apply for the work permits. The period expired on April 10. The professions involved included law, accountancy, engineering, architecture and agriculture.

Addressing members of the public on arriving from a state visit to Yugoslavia and Austria, the president said he had found out from his overseas tour that many foreigners found it difficult to get permits to work in countries where they lived. He said Kenya should therefore be more stringent in issuing work permits so that they are issued to foreigners only if

they are able to contribute to the economy of the country. The principal immigration officer, Mr. Milton ole Ncharo, told *The Weekly Review* that his department would soon meet to make arrangements for the implementation of the presidential directive on work permits.

According to the Immigration Act, there are 12 classes of entry (work) permits, ranging from Class A to Class L which can be granted.

Ole Ncharo told *The Weekly Review* that the government's action in revoking section 18 of the Immigration Act was not intended to expel foreign professionals from the country en masse, but to make a census of them. He said, for example, that there are only 1,500 qualified Kenyan accountants in the country, while over 3,000 are needed. It would therefore be unwise for the government to deny work permits to foreign accountants, he pointed out.

If the government clamps down on work permits, many foreigners, particularly from neighbouring countries, will have to leave Kenya. One area that many observers feel is inundated by foreigners and where there are many qualified Kenyans is the legal profession. ■

CSO: 3400/577

KENYA

## ECONOMIC SURVEY RELEASED ANTICIPATING BUDGET

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 20

[Article by Kauli Mwembe]

[Text]

**BUDGET** Day this year will be on Thursday, June 13, Finance and Planning Minister, Prof. George Saitoti, announced in Nairobi yesterday when he also released the Economic Survey for 1985.

The Economic Survey gives a breakdown of the effects caused by the 1984 drought to the national economy.

The drought forced the country to increase its petroleum imports by 9 per cent and caused maize production to drop by 34.7 per cent.

There was also a marked drop in the production of other foodstuffs and other agricultural sectors.

Because of the drought, the worse in 50 years, beans production went down by 74.7 per cent, while the production of potatoes was down by 49.2 per cent, said the minister, in a press conference.

Wheat production declined by 42.5 per cent, that of milk sales 30.8 per cent, while cattle slaughtered at the Kenya Meat Commission dropped by 164.3 per cent.

The overall agricultural production, according to the 1985 Economic Survey, fell by 3.7 per cent though this was better than had been anticipated.

During the year under review, the volume of overall exports fell by one per cent and the building and construction sector continued to give cause for concern as it continued the downward trend it started in 1981, said Saitoti.

Value added in the building and construction industry at constant 1982 prices declined by 6.8 per cent in 1984 compared with a drop of 8.6 per cent in 1983.

"Our balance of payments improved and our foreign exchange reserves increased from £254 million in December 1983 to £312 million in December 1984," said the minister who added that this was also partly due to healthy tourism earnings which registered a growth of about 16 per cent last year.

The manufacturing sector registered a growth of 4.3 per cent in 1984 in spite of the pervasive effects of the drought. Employment in the manufacturing sector increased by 3 per cent while wage earnings in this sector rose by 13 per cent in 1984.

"1984 turned out better than originally expected because the economy grew at 0.9 per cent despite a decline of 3.7 per cent in agriculture,

and a further welcome feature was the 7 per cent growth of investment," said Saitoti at the treasury.

The country also managed to keep petroleum consumption low in spite of the need for petroleum products for thermal generation due to the drought.

Following the introduction of the 8-4-4 system of education, estimated enrolment in primary schools was 4.4 million in 1984 compared with 4.3 million in 1983.

And the construction of additional Standard Eight classrooms throughout the country caused an increase in cement consumption by 6 per cent though overall employment in the construction industry declined by 18 per cent.

In secondary schools, enrolment rose from 494,000 in 1983 to 498,000 last year while the number of teachers in both primary and secondary schools increased by 5 per cent.

The survey forecasts that agriculture may register a very welcome growth of 4.5 per cent in real terms, which will in turn improve the manufacturing sector, at least judging from the 7 per cent increase in investment last year.

"Because of the importance of housing to the welfare of our people and the inevitably increasing urbanisation of our

country, a new chapter on Urban Housing and Development has been added as Chapter Three of the survey," said the minister.

Turning to the health sector, he said the number of hospital-beds and cots increased by 1,600 mainly because of the construction of the new "Nyayo Wards" built through local self-help efforts.

The minister said the bright prospects for this year were due to the fact that the long rains came early and had been widespread and generally adequate, thus promising a good agricultural harvest in 1985.

The minister noted that the Kenya's economy had been affected by international factors in 1984, and part of 1985, because it is an open economy.

He named the international factors as high interest rates in the world economy, strong recovery of the American economy, the rising strength of the US dollar against the major world currencies, and the debt problems of developing countries and downward pressure on world oil prices.

Saitoti said the economic picture in Kenya was not entirely gloomy last year as the government set in motion certain policy measures which mitigated the effects of the drought in the rest of the economy.



KENYA

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1985 BUDGET OUTLINED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] With most of the essential commodities not affected, this year's budget was yesterday described by a majority of politicians as a "mwananchi's budget."

Those to be affected are smokers and drinkers who will once again dig deeper into their pockets while those who can afford the luxury of watching video films will for the first time pay a tax.

And from last midnight the price of some popular brands of cigarettes was raised in line with domestic inflation and also to contribute to the exchequer.

Nyota went up by 50 cents per packet. Sportsman by shs. 1 per packet, Embassy by shs. 1/50 per packet and the high class brands of Rex, and State Express by shs. 2/50.

With regard to beer the price went up by 25 cents per half-litre bottle with pro-rata increased in other sizes.

The following are the budget proposals at a glance:

A. Customs tariff:

--Duty on raw materials, intermediat inputs and capital goods reduced by an average of 12 per cent of existing rate.

--Duty on locally assembled passenger cars reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent.

Excise tariff: This will increase the retail prices of some popular brands of cigarettes as follows: State Express from shs. 15 to shs. 17.50; Rex from shs. 13.50 to Shs. 15; Embassy from shs. 10 to shs. 11.50; Sportsman from shs. 8 to shs. 9; Crown Bird from shs. 6.50 to shs. 7; Nyota from shs. 5 to shs. 5.50; Ten Cent remains shs. 3.50.

Sales tax: (a) Rate on various types of wines reduced from 75 per cent to 35 per cent.

(b) Rate on passenger cars raised from (70-240) per cent to (40-400) per cent depending on the engine rating.

(c) Rate on bee. and stout raised from shs. 6.08 per litre to shs. 6.38 per litre.

(d) Rate on completely built-up buses reduced from 30 per cent to 17 per cent.

#### Export Compensation:

The general rate of export compensation is raised from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

Income tax: Capital expenditure on farm works will be written off in three years instead of five years i.e. at the rate of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  percent per year instead of 20 per cent per year.

Tax will be reduced by widening current tax brackets. The rates of tax will remain unchanged.

Non-taxable pension income doubled from K£2,500 to K£5,000.

Investment deduction will be increased from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

Capital gains tax is suspended.

Second-hand motor vehicle purchase tax: For a motor vehicle with less than 12000 c.c. engine capacity tax will rise from shs. 500 to shs. 600; while for those with a capacity in excess of 3,000 c.c. will rise from shs. 2,000 to shs. 3,000.

Traffic Act: Charges for number plates increases from shs. 150 to shs. 250 per pair shs. 100 to shs. 150 per single plate.

Road licence fees are increased progressively according to engine capacity. For a motor vehicle with 12000 c.c. licences fees will rise from shs. 300 to shs. 400; 3000 c.c. rise from shs. 3,000 to shs. 4,000. For vehicles not exceeding 1,000 kg. fees rise from shs. 400 to shs. 500 while vehicles of 5,000 kg. fees rise from shs. 3,000 to shs. 3,500.

Insurance and hire purchase companies: Licence fees for insurance companies raised from shs. 10,00 to shs. 100,000 while that of hire purchase companies increased from shs. 1,000 to shs. 4,000

Liquor Licensing Act: Licence fees increased by 50 per cent.

Trade Licensing Act: Licence fees doubled.

CSO: 3400/565

KENYA

## KIILU URGES YOUTH WINGER SUPPORT IN FIGHTING CRIME

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

NANDI DC Mr. Peter Kiilu has called on Kanu youth wingers to assist the police in combating crime and cautioned them against arrogating themselves the duties and powers of the police force.

Speaking at Kipchoge Stadium in Kapsabet town after reading the presidential speech, the DC said Kanu youth wingers should work in conjunction with the law enforcement agents in an effort to maintain peace.

On the announcement by President Moi of party elections, Mr. Kiilu urged aspirants to conduct themselves peacefully in order to maintain the good name of the district.

The DC also called on the business fraternity in the area to enhance their businesses so that goods required for the implementation of the district focus for rural development could be procured from within.

The rally was also addressed by the chairman of the Kapsabet Town Council, Councillor Michael Rongoei, Nandi County Council vice-chairman, Councillor Christopher Koiyoki and the chairman of the Nandi branch of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mr. Isaiah Kiplagat. Meanwhile, the DC has cautioned civil servants in the area against engaging in rumour mongering and gossip.

Speaking at a Madaraka Day eve party he hosted at his residence, Kiilu lamented that of late some government officers had been drawn into the habit of propagating rumours, a thing he warned must stop.

Kiilu singled out the unfounded rumour on the transfer of civil servants to and from the district saying it should cease as transfer of officers was a normal government procedure. KNA

CSO: 3400/566

KENYA

BRIEFS

INDIAN WHEAT RECEIVED--The government of Kenya yesterday received a gift of 5,000 tonnes of wheat from the government of India. The wheat which arrived at Port of Mombasa aboard an Indian vessel MV Fortune was handed over to the coast provincial commissioner, Mr. Mohammed Yusuf Haji on behalf of the government by the Indian high commissioner to Kenya Mr. Krishna Rana. Haji thanked the government of India for their gift which he said would help wananchi in the drought stricken areas. Rana said the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who is also the chairman of the non-aligned movement last year issued an appeal to the world community urging for assistance for Africa. He noted that India has offered wheat to Kenya and other countries in the spirit of South-South co-operation and solidarity among non-aligned nations. The ship will also deliver another 5,000 tonnes of wheat to the Tanzanian government in Dar-es-Salaam. Earlier the high commissioner had paid a courtesy call to the PC. [Text] [Article by Saferio Ouma] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 3]

JAPAN IMPORTS FLAMINGO FEATHERS--In a bid to increase Kenyan Japanese trade, the Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) in Nairobi, is promoting the export of papyrus and flamingo feathers, products, materials which have hitherto been regarded as valueless. In an interview with the Kenya Times, Jetro's executive director, Mr. Famio Inui, said initial small quantities of dried papyrus and flamingo feathers products were already being exported to Japan. While the papyrus came from the Lake basin the feather came from the flamingoes of Lake Nakuru which shed the feathers from around June to August every year. "In the past, these feathers were left to waste as nobody knew what to do with them. But now they are collected along the lake's shores as they are dropped by the birds and made into various items which enjoy a ready market in Japan," said Inui. The products made from Flamingo feathers include table centre-pieces, corsages, flowers on stems and several flower designs and household decorations. The feathers have natural beautiful colours and it is therefore not necessary to dye them. [Text] [Article by Kauli Mwembe] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 p 8]

OUKO HAILS DUTCH AID--The Minister for Labour, Dr. Roberto Ouko has expressed gratitude to the Netherlands for their assistance in rural development in Kenya. The minister was talking to the ambassador of the Netherlands, Mr. J. F. Boddens Hosang who paid a courtesy call on him. Ouko noted that the Netherlands was one of Kenya's major aid donors of which, the bulk was directed towards projects in the rural areas. He thanked the Netherlands for

establishing the Kenya Textile Training Institute which he said was the first of the kind in Kenya and it would enable Kenyans to train in textile technology locally. The ambassador said his country's aid to Kenya rose from shs. 13.5 million in 1970 to shs. 2,182.95 million by 1982. Hosang noted that the relations between Kenya and the Neitherlands were good and that he would promote this to his best capability. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 1 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/569

MOZAMBIQUE

SHIP SCHEDULED TO DELIVER IRANIAN GIFT OF SUPPLIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 May 85 p 3

[Text] Maputo--A ship carrying a sizable donation made up of various kinds of foodstuffs, a truck and a bus is scheduled to arrive in Mozambique from Iran this week. This was announced at a press conference held in this city by the charge d'affaires at the embassy of that Middle Eastern country, Ahmad Naghmeh.

This gift, with an estimated value of millions of meticals, includes among other things 4500 tons of wheat, 4,050 tons of rice and 4,000 kilograms of corn meal, in addition to 60 tons of fruit and tinned fish. Also included in the gift in addition to the above are 90, 60, 12, 10 and 30 tons of grains, powdered milk, crackers, soap and sugar, respectively.

According to the statement made by Ahmad Naghmeh, 4 tons of cooking oil, 30 tons of medicines and 10 tons of inner tubes are also being sent, as well as a truck and a bus.

The charge d'affaires at the Iranian embassy in Maputo said that this gift is the result of contributions from the Iranian people through the Red Cross in that country, in a real act of solidarity with the people of Mozambique. Ahmad Naghmeh stressed, moreover, that "although our two countries have been involved in prolonged wars, they have never caused us to halt our participation in good faith in humanitarian acts."

In answer to a question posed by newsmen, this diplomat said that the distribution of the items now being offered to Mozambique will be the responsibility of the local government entirely. "However, we will offer our support in the process of their distribution," he said.

It was reported that the Iranian vessel in question is currently unloading a gift destined for the people of Tanzania at the port of Dar es Salaam. It is scheduled to leave there early in the week bound for our country via the port of Nacala, in Nampula, where it will offload a part of the gift, subsequently docking in Maputo.

Speaking about the relations between his country and Mozambique, this official of the Iranian embassy in Maputo said that "the 2 years of friendship between

our peoples and governments lead us to believe that in the coming years, it will be even further improved and expanded to various sectors, particularly in the economic area."

On the other hand, Ahmad Naghmeh stressed that his country values and supports the efforts of Mozambique in its struggle for peace in southern Africa. He later stated that Iran is on the same side as Mozambique because, among other things, the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] condemns the apartheid regime.

"We had a refinery in South Africa, but with the Iranian revolution about 7 years ago we realized that in fact the apartheid regime is inhuman, and for that reason we closed the refinery and have abandoned all of our economic activities in the RSA [Republic of South Africa]," he said in conclusion.

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CSO: 3342/312

MOZAMBIQUE

HOMOINE DISTRICT INTRODUCES FAMILY FARM PLANNING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 85 p 2

[Text] Control of the production of the family sector has been introduced in the district of Homoine for the first time, with the distribution of cards to the peasants. The cards contain data on the production factors and equipment distributed and the areas farmed. This method has made it possible to plan the area to be cultivated in the family sector for the various crops during this farm season, and to provide staffing for a considerable percentage of the peasants in this district during the process.

The plan for the family sector for the 1984-1985 agricultural year called for cultivation of an area of 6,776 hectares planted to various crops, in particular corn, peanuts, cassava, nhemba beans and rice. To date, the sector has already planted an area of 11,106 hectares, or in other words, the plan goal has been exceeded by more than 4,000 hectares. The cultivation of corn alone accounts for an area in excess of 9,000 hectares.

According to a source at the district agricultural office in Homoine, the prospects for the harvesting of crops in the first cycle, particularly corn, are promising. However, he added that for the second cycle, because of the lack of rainfall from March to date, the planting of the seeds for the planned crops has not been possible. This problem affects not only the family sector, but the state and cooperative sectors as well.

During the present farm season, direct aid to the organized family sector in Chinjinguir was also initiated, with the distribution of 41 hectares of land to an equal number of families.

This group of peasants is receiving direct technical aid and support in production factors and equipment from the Provincial Cotton Enterprise. This aid is being provided by Dutch technicians assigned to the farm project in Chinjinguir. There are prospects for increasing that area during the next farm season, with a view to benefitting a larger number of peasants.

The cooperative sector in the district of Homoine, which has six farm cooperatives, has for its part planned to utilize an area of 629 hectares during this farm season for various crops, mainly corn, cassava and nhemba



beans. To date, an area of 247 hectares has been cultivated. This sector has encountered a shortage of butter bean seeds.

The district agriculture office in Homoine has begun the assignment of basic farm technicians to aid the cooperatives.

Also in Homoine, the state sector, represented by the Chinjinguir production unit, planned the cultivation of an area of 945 hectares, and work has already been done on an area of more than 200 hectares. The work on the areas intended for first-cycle crops was seriously affected by the late delivery of machinery, along with the shortage of fuels. It is therefore planned to plant larger areas during the second cycle, with a view to fulfillment of the plan. However, the achievement of this goal is threatened by the lack of rainfall.

By the first half of this month, the cashew-processing plant in the city of Inhambane had shipped 275 tons of this product for sale in the district of Homoine. The cashew-marketing season scheduled to end later this month has suffered in recent days as a result of the shortage of the products sought most by the peasants, in particular sugar, soap and cloth.

Despite this, it is expected that the goal of 350 tons assigned to the district of Homoine will be met, since the sale of the cashews located at the marketing centers is still pending, while on the other hand some quantities are still in the hands of the peasants.

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CSO: 3442/310

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING ACTIVITY ON LAKE NIASA TO BE EXPANDED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 2 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Fishing activity may be increased substantially this year in the district of Lichinga, in Niassa, the district director for support and control has stated.

In a talk with our correspondent in Lichinga, this official said that there are in fact many individuals, and not in his district alone, but in other parts of the province as well, who are interested in obtaining licenses to pursue this activity on Lake Niassa in the Meponda zone.

At the present time, the district of Lichinga has two fishing cooperatives, 25 family fishing enterprises and 20 so-called traditional fishermen.

The production goal set by the district for this year calls for 20 tons of dried fish.

On this same occasion, the Lichinga district director for support and control explained that dried fish began to be marketed in 1983, when about 14 tons of the product were sold to the workers in Matama by the AGRICOM, as well as to the residents of various settlements in the district of Lichinga.

The same source also said that efforts are to be made this year to establish better conditions for the drying of fish in Meponda. Work is currently being done in that locality by a district brigade which is mobilizing and educating the individual and family fishing enterprises with a view to organization in cooperatives.

This official explained that this step is designed to make possible an increase in the production of fish and its subsequent preservation to supply the city of Lichinga with this lake product. On the other hand, this will make it possible to reduce the most urgent problems of the fishermen, having to do in particular with production tools, nets, boats, hooks and line, among other things, which are in short supply on the local market.

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CSO: 3442/310

MOZAMBIQUE

HEALTH SCIENCE CADRES GRADUATE AT MAPUTO INSTITUTE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 May 85 p 5

[Text] Maputo--More than 140 new cadres in five branches of health care graduated from the Health Sciences Institute in Maputo recently. They have already been assigned to various health centers throughout the country, particularly in rural zones.

Specifically, 38 A-category nurses, 26 pharmaceutical and 16 pediatric technicians, and 28 preventive medicine and environmental health and 41 child care workers graduated.

Their respective training courses were 2-3 years in length and included theoretical and practical classes. The graduates completed integrated apprenticeships in hospitals and health posts, accompanied by their monitors.

The courses began with a total of 259 students with a sixth-grade education, but only 148 individuals completed the course. The remaining 110 were dropped, some for school failure and others for disciplinary reasons.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that generally speaking, the difficulties encountered by the administrators of the five courses mentioned above were due mainly to the low academic level of the candidates and a shortage of fuel for the vehicles to transport students completing their apprenticeships.

Another problem encountered was the lack of adequate cooperation or participation on the part of health professionals at the health centers where the practical classes for the participants in the courses were held.

Closing Ceremony

"The defense of the fatherland comes above everything. Thus as young people we will join the majority committed to the battle against the armed bandits, so that peace and tranquility can prevail in our country very soon." This was the gist of the joint message which was read on behalf of those completing the course during the closing ceremony.

The new health cadres swore an oath during the ceremony and also voiced their determination to contribute to the improvement of health services in the country.

Inusso Nuro Mahamad, national director of human resources at the Ministry of Health, said in his address during the ceremony that the professional careers of the new graduates should be characterized by courtesy, delicacy and humanity in their treatment of patients.

In connection with the students still in training at the Maputo Health Sciences Institute, this official recommended the organization of sessions to study the speech delivered by President Samora Machel at the conclusion of Youth Week and the document on the subject "School as a Basis for the Winning of Power by the People."

On the other hand, Inusso Mahamad urged the party cell to direct and organize the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] at the institute with a view to the establishment of dance, music and literary clubs to provide for the recreation and general cultural development of the young people.

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CSQ: 3442/312

MOZAMBIQUE

PROVINCIAL MILITARY COMMANDER VISITS LUCHERINGO DISTRICT

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 2 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Colonel Bernardo Goi-Goi, second secretary of the provincial committee of the FRELIMO Party and military commander for Niassa Province, spent 18 and 19 May in the district of Lucheringo, where he met with the local party and state officials and the heads of the defense and security forces stationed there, as well as the people of the district capital, in order to assess the political, military and socioeconomic situation of that part of the province of Niassa.

During these meetings, Colonel Bernardo Goi-Goi announced the decisions adopted at the recent meetings of the Niassa Provincial Assembly and Party Committee, having to do basically with the actions they recommend that the workers and people of Niassa pursue within the context of building the war economy. In his words, this will mean that in the approaching marketing season, a military marketing operation, bearing witness to the links between defense and the economy, will be carried out.

The best and most rational use of the available resources through planning, execution and control, such as to improve organization steadily with a view to proper and conscientious administration of the existing resources, was also among the basic aspects taken up by the second provincial secretary of the FRELIMO Party in Niassa in connection with the war economy.

At the popular gathering, and through the district secretariat of their organization, the young people of Lucheringo presented the provincial military commander with 750 meticals obtained through voluntary contributions in salute to the 10th anniversary of the winning of national independence, as well as two sacks of corn to contribute to covering the costs of holding the second national conference of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], which is scheduled for the first quarter of next year.

Colonel Goi-Goi enthusiastically praised and congratulated the young people of Lucheringo for this action, and he promised to see to the proper allocation of these gifts.

## Workers' Combat Training

Also during his visit to the district of Lucheringo, the Niassa provincial military commander presided at the ceremony concluding yet another course in political-combat training, in which several dozen workers and residents of the district capital participated.

At the ceremony, Colonel Goi-Goi explained the tasks of a combatant in the People's Republic of Mozambique, stating that in addition to the defense of the fatherland, a soldier must also be a vanguard combatant in the struggle against shortages of food and clothing.

In this connection he suggested that in addition to liquidating the armed bands, crop production and small animal raising should be introduced in all of the military units in the province.

Another suggestion made by the Niassa provincial military commander had to do with the need to promote greater harmony and understanding in the relations between soldiers and the population.

At a later meeting with a group of veteran soldiers also stationed in Lucheringo, Colonel Goi-Goi again stressed this matter of relations with the people, also noting the need for this group of veterans of the armed national liberation struggle to commit themselves increasingly to the present effort to implement the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, particularly those pertaining to the defense of the fatherland and ending shortages of food and clothing.

The second secretary of the Provincial Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Niassa provincial military commander was accompanied during his visit to Lucheringo by Fernando Jorge and Antonio Cosme Nkuthcendje, the provincial committee secretaries for mobilization and defense, respectively.

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CSO: 3442/310

MOZAMBIQUE

PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATES 16 TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The Central Party School graduated the first group of 16 teaching assistants yesterday, within the context of the efforts to create domestic teaching cadres with competence and profound involvement with the reality of the country and the Mozambican revolution.

The training of these teaching assistants was planned in terms of various stages, bringing together political-ideological, scientific and cultural training and direct contact with the real circumstances in which their future students are living.

An effort was also made to launch a process, which will later become more widespread, with a view to providing better integrated and more complete training of the cadres, such as to inform them about the dimensions of the reality with which they must deal.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Jose Luis Cabaco, set forth important considerations on these points during his speech yesterday morning at the ceremony concluding the course. The accompanying photograph shows Jose Luis Cabaco presenting the graduates with their diplomas.

Course for Administrators

The director of the Agrarian Training Center, Rui Ribeiro Nazare, spoke yesterday at the ceremony concluding the second agrarian training course for administrators, which has been offered over the past 90 days at that center sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. During the ceremony, certificates of participation were presented to the administrators, and the speaker emphasized the importance of agriculture in the battle which is being waged to eliminate hunger.

The second agrarian training course began on 1 April of this year, with 16 district administrators from various provinces in our country participating. It was concluded on 31 May with positive results, according to Rui Ribeiro Nazare, director of the Agrarian Training Center, which operates in the National Agronomical Research Institute in Maputo.

This course, the second of its kind, was attended by the administrators of the districts of Chiure, in Cabo Delgado; Lichinga and Lucheringo, in Niassa; Chiuta and Mutarara, in Tete; Inharrime, Zavala, Vilanculo and Govuro, in Inhambane; and Xai-Xai and Belene-Macia, in Gaza.

An administrator from the locality of Inhassoro in Inhambane and a member of the Cabo Delgado Provincial Committee also took the course.

According to Agrarian Training Center director Rui Ribeiro Nazare, the participants had completed the seventh or eighth grade, as to academic schooling, and the average age was 36. In addition to the center's director, school monitors and five technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture provided instruction.

Speaking about the curriculum offered over a 90-day period, the director of the Agrarian Training Center said that it dealt with human diet and nutrition, natural resources, farm technology and the planning and organization of agriculture, among other things.

There were three stages to the course. The first involved instruction in basic subjects and the second, practical work at the Kenneth Kaunda Cooperative. During the third phase, the subjects were pursued in greater depth and a final assessment was made.

The course was based on a definition of the real situation in the participating districts, and the practical work was supplemented by theoretical efforts in which the reality and practice were related, Rui Nazare said.

Stating that the participants finished the course with a higher level of knowledge, the director added that in addition to giving them valuable experience, the course made it clear that rural development is complex and does not involve agriculture alone.

Rui Ribeiro Nazare also said that the course for administrators showed that agricultural work is difficult and scientific agriculture is even more difficult, for which reason effort will be put forth to organize future courses at the center.

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CSO: 3342/312



MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Minister of State for the Presidency Armando Guebuza has announced that Mozambique and Korea will establish two enterprises in the civil construction sector in Maputo this year. Korean technicians will participate, within the framework of agreements already signed by the two countries. Minister Armando Guebuza, who is on a tour of Far Eastern countries, gave this information to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE correspondent in Pyongyang. According to that Beira daily newspaper, Armando Guebuza arrived in Pyongyang on 20 May to deliver a message from President Samora Machel to his Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song. The same source reported that although there are other sectors in which Mozambique and Korea will cooperate, agriculture is the principal focus now "because Mozambique urgently needs to resolve the problem of self-sufficiency in food." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 8] 5157

BULGARIA AIDS AMASP--The second secretary at the embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Maputo, Ivan Kotov, has presented the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples (AMASP) with 600 kilograms of carpeting for its new headquarters. The gift was accepted by the secretary general of the AMASP, Abner Sansao Muthemba, at a ceremony held in the headquarters of that solidarity organization. Abner Sansao Muthemba thanked the Bulgarian people for this gesture made through the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa and Asia, particularly in this phase when our country is the target of actions by the armed bandits. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 2 June 85 p 3] 5157

EFRIPEL VESSEL BURNS--The shrimp-fishing vessel Rogel owned by Mozambique Fishing Cold Storage Warehouse, Ltd. (EFRIPEL), a mixed Japanese-Mozambican enterprise, is tied up at Wharf 6 in the port of Beira as a result of serious damage caused by a fire on board several days ago. Although there were no serious injuries, the disaster caused major damage, initially estimated at about 3,000 contos in Japanese currency. This information was obtained from the deputy director of that enterprise who, at the head of a rescue team, has been in Beira since yesterday. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the pertinent bodies will investigate. However, it is known that the fire broke out in the galley at about 5 pm last Tuesday. Initially, the crew members tried to put it out with the means available, but seeing that it was spreading, they turned to neighboring enterprises (CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Central and EMOPESCA) until fire trucks arrived. The fire was put out at approximately 11 pm. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Jun 85 p 3] 5157

SENEGAL

SIGNIFICANCE OF BENJEDID'S VISIT NOTED

Setback for Morocco

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 25 May - 8 Jun 85 pp 6-7

[Article: "They Thumbed Their Noses at Rabat"]

[Text] Behind the fervor and the enthusiasm accompanying their visit to Dakar of Chadli Benjedid, Algerian president, a new alliance between Dakar and Algiers is emerging. Its political consequences are bound to have repercussions on the African political scene.

One must go far back in time to find such a colorful welcome as the one given the Algerian president, Benjedid Chadli. Back then people willingly went, as a pastime, to welcome our guests. But in this period of acute social crisis, when people certainly have other things to do, the mobilization effort, well carried out with extensive means by the government, was striking. However, nothing in our political and economic relations in the past, which until recently were rather bad, justified such a stir. In the absence of a cause for it, one must turn, then, to what the consequences might be of this new romance between Dakar and Algiers.

The most significant results of Benjedid's visit are to be found at the political level. Long a faithful advocate of the Saharan cause, Algiers had constructed the main element of its African policy around this question. For a long time this brought it into conflict with Dakar, which was instead aligned with Moroccan positions. Thus, after this Chadli visit, a new alignment was noted (a perceptible evolution over a certain time) along positions less markedly favorable to Morocco. Better yet, at the conclusion of the visit Dakar drew even a little closer to Algiers by reaffirming, in the final communique, resolution 104 of the 19th OAU summit, which asks the two parties (Morocco and Polisario) to engage in direct negotiations.

So, a page has been turned. And it appears to be all the more irreversible since Morocco's intransigence over the Western Sahara question finally came into conflict with Senegal. Moreover, at the head of Senegalese diplomacy there is someone, in the person of Ibrahim Fall, who throughout his

university career has always affirmed his sympathy for the Saharan cause. Thus, if in fact there is to be an effective change in position, his efforts can only be made easier.

### Strengthened Assets

In any case a new Dakar-Algiers alliance will undoubtedly influence the African scene. Above all, on the eve of the OAU economic summit meeting, where the candidacy of Diouf for the chairmanship, to replace Julius Nyerere, is taken for granted. After the institution of a Dakar-Lagos alliance with the visit of Diouf to Nigeria, (and it certainly functioned during the election of Babacar Ndiaye to the chairmanship of the African Development Bank) an alliance with Algiers could only strengthen Senegal's diplomatic assets. Algeria, itself, surely needs this opening, uneasy as it is within the Maghreb, confronted with the Moroccan-Libyan union. With Tunisia as a neighboring support on the one hand, and Dakar as a bridgehead in West Africa on the other, a possibility for Algeria to break out of its isolation is indeed taking shape. The more so, since a favorable wind is already blowing between Dakar and Tunis.

And since Diouf has the economic fate of the continent more at heart than the political divergencies which have slowed down the OAU in recent years, he would certainly not balk at trying, from the chairmanship of the Inter-African Organization, to give impetus to that evolution. That certainly would be worth a few concessions at the expense of Morocco, although one should not expect to see our diplomacy completely turn its back on Rabat. But one thing is certain.

A gradual change began to be noted after president Diouf received Abdel Aziz, the leader of the Polisario, at Addis Ababa, and it has just reached a high level. Is this the culminating point, or will Dakar instead commit itself further in this direction?

However that may be, now is a time of great friendship between the two capitals, far from the coldness existing between Senghor and Boumedienne. They were two incompatible personalities. Senghor, as usual, could not stand the conduct of "schoolteacherish" Algeria, newly independent and strong in its revolution and rapid development. We are therefore far from that time, and Algeria, after having long ignored black Africa, today deigns to consider it with great interest.

For the moment that interest is essentially political. Because, so far as economic relations are concerned, Algeria is instead committed to the northern countries. The small part of its experience which is useful to the South Saharan countries is limited to officer training (hampered by the linguistic barrier), to the telecommunications field, the petroleum field, and the fields of medicine or construction (as in Burkina-Faso). Perhaps, with the visit which the Algerian president made to the teachers college, this latter sector will constitute a point of departure for cooperative relations which could serve to strengthen the political alliance.

### Tijaniyah Influence

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 25 May - 8 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by S.L.N.]

[Text] The popular style expressed by the Chadli Benjedid visit seems to be the result of a long preparation in which the religious factor was essential.

In fact numerous contacts have taken place since last year, allowing the authorities of the two countries to prepare the way for this triumphal visit. Thus, the visit made to Algeria last year by dignitaries of the brotherhood will be recalled, a visit followed by one made to Senegal this year by Sidy Ali Tidiani, calif general of the Tijanis. These different contacts between Senegalese and Algerian authorities, as well as the devotion and care which president Benjedid has displayed with regard to the brotherhood (the Tijaniyah began in Algeria), gave him a favorable image with these religious leaders.

Thus, the popular success of the visit is not so much a result of a simple political mobilization as it is the consequence of an appeal which the Tijaniyah religious chiefs put out to their "talibes" [followers]. However, it did provide an opportunity for good publicity for the state, which in this period of social crisis, with its many strikes, certainly needed such a mobilization.

The government obtained its success, president Benjedid succeeded in his operation, thanks in part to the Tijaniyah authorities, and everyone could express his joy. Everyone, excepting perhaps Morocco, which lost ground politically and even religiously, (Moroccans and Algerians are divided by rivalries over the brotherhood.) This happened despite the 500 millions recently donated for construction of the mosque at Tivaouane, which for them could constitute a means for gaining a foothold in the Tijaniyah terrain in Senegal.

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CSO: 3419/435

SENEGAL

PEASANTS TERMED 'VICTIMS' OF NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 25 May - 8 Jun 85 pp 8-9

[Article by M.F.: "Agricultural Harvest; Peasants Are Victims of Statistics"]

[Text] Peasants produced 600,000 tons of peanuts. They consumed 200,000 tons of them, sold 200,000 tons to the state, and 200,000 tons on the non-official market. And if these figures were false...

By force of circumstances the question of seeds has become a national question overshadowing for the time being the other problems of the rural world. The minister of rural development is no stranger to the turbulence which is buffeting not only the political world but also the peasants, who are the first to be concerned.

In trying to explain his New Agricultural Policy [NAP] he ended up expressing views which were challenged even within his own party. And it is a miracle that Bator Diop has not yet placed peasants among the ranks of those "anti-nationals" who want to knock out the economy completely by exploiting the notorious but invisible non-official market in order to enrich themselves illegally. In fact it is on the basis of an analysis of the peanut marketing season made by the Ministry of Rural Development that measures concerning seeds were taken, measures that strongly resemble sanctions.

The peanut harvests were officially estimated at 669,231 tons for oil and 13,185 tons for individual consumption. What are these estimates based on? The question is worth asking since the estimates have been at the bottom of all the problems. Actually, the state was able to buy only 231,000 tons of peanuts while it was anticipating 450,000 tons, after allowing for individual consumption. That means the non-official market swallowed up more than 200,000 tons, which, at the price of 100 CFA francs per kilogram, represents 20 billion CFA francs. If the estimates are correct, one must ask oneself how many Senegalese can dispose of such a sum, and how were 200,000 tons of

peanuts sold abroad without anyone in the country becoming aware of it? If those peanuts did not cross the frontiers, how can it be explained that they could be ground by artisans? As long as these questions remain unanswered, one is forced to believe that the Ministry of Rural Development's statistics are false, and that peasants are going to be victims of an error they did not commit.

#### New Peasants

In deciding to hand over free 60,000 tons of seeds to "good peasants" and to sell 40,000 tons to bad peasants, (it is impossible to call them anything else, if one follows Bator's logic) the state clearly shows that the Ministry of Rural Development is correct in its estimates, and at the same time it will deprive many peasants of seeds and, therefore, of a livelihood. On the contrary, the state will be favoring the emergence of new peasants who have nothing to do with real farmers, but who have a financial standing which allows them to grab the seeds for sale and use peasants in want to till fields not belonging to them. In brief, one will soon witness the "peonization" of the rural world.

Furthermore, the state henceforth refuses to administer seeds, on the grounds of making the peasants aware of their responsibilities. Let us ignore the government's sudden discovery: it only became aware in 1985 that peasants are not children. This decision by the state is a serious one. And it is not surprising that during the socialist party's last National Council meeting, certain voices were publicly raised to condemn this measure, which had not been accompanied by any effort to prepare the peasant world to manage its own seeds. At least, a step-by-step transitional period was needed to make peasants better "aware of their responsibilities" in the matter of seeds.

Consistent with the logic of the "peonization" of the peasant world and the creation of a new class of dealers who enrich themselves without touching either "hilaire" or "houe" [cultivating tools], Bator decided that henceforth private businessmen would be able to buy up peasants' harvests. For that, he made explanations which have convinced no one in the country. One might even wonder if he himself believes his own explanations. Bator considers that this measure aims at breaking the state monopoly over peanut collections and returning freedom to the peasants, who henceforth will have to face two buyers. Since the price of peanuts is arbitrarily fixed by the state, this justification does not stand up to any analysis. If the state wishes to restore freedom to the peasants, then let it decide to let prices obey the laws of the market. If the state itself fixes prices, it is useless if not dangerous to permit private persons to enrich themselves at the peasants' expense, since these dealers would then be able to sell, at their own price, the collected peanuts to the oil mills, that is to say to the state. No one can give an economic justification for such a manner of proceeding, firmly condemned by the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] during the National Council meeting.

The New Agricultural Policy is likely to create more problems than it solves. Among other things, it no doubt will create a caste of parasites profiting from the poverty of the rural world to fill up their own pockets. Well, Bator Diop, whom does your NAP really benefit?

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CSO: 3419/437

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF DISINVESTMENT FOR U.S. DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Where Are They Heading With SA"]

[Text] After the frenzied pace with which the disinvestment campaign against South Africa started out, it now appears as if a period of reflection has set in.

There are still many who continue to make a fuss, but in other circles people are saying, whoa, where are we heading? What do we want to achieve with disinvestment, and if we succeed, what should happen then? If it turns into a mess, who is going to clear it up? And how?

Uncertain

These questions are being heard in America, where propaganda in favor of disinvestment has run like wildfire, and it is spreading in the media of England and Europe. It is like feet that are beginning to slam on the brakes everywhere.

Besides the successes achieved by disinvestors in certain American cities and states and on a number of college campuses, attention has been focused on Congress in particular. This body is determined to do "something," but it appears as if it is increasingly uncertain about what this should be and whether it can be of any use.

Like War

The campaign against South Africa gained this new dimension when the disinvestors were put under pressure and it became clear that they do not know exactly what it is that they hope to achieve. The fear even arose that the consequences are entirely unpredictable.

In England, THE ECONOMIST found it to be scarcely justifiable for a rich country to consciously attempt to lower the standard of living of another (largely poor) country. It is almost like declaring war, but in that case the aggressor must have a good reason and must have a plan that will lead to a quick victory, the magazine says.

The misgivings amount to the fact that the pressure group for disinvestment failed to convince many people that its action will improve the situation in South Africa, and more specifically the conditions of Blacks.

A question that is somewhat universally asked is whether [disinvestment] will in fact adversely affect the White government or whether it will not merely thwart reform. With the economy already in a recession, it is feared that this could swing voters to the Right, with possible defections to the far-Rightist parties--which is viewed by everyone as being disastrous for the future of the country.

#### Recipe for Catastrophe

A Swiss newspaper referred to this very same danger. It wrote that the country's poor economic situation is the basis of the unrest and that "further economic hardship is the surest recipe for catastrophe." In its view, the only immediate remedy is an economic upswing through trade and investment.

The possibility that disinvestment could lead to a catastrophe or total chaos in South Africa ought to engage the attention of the Americans. They should ask themselves: assuming this happens, what will be the consequences for the people whom we ostensibly want to help, but, in particular, what will this mean for America itself?

Dismal memories of American involvement in Vietnam are indeed still fresh, and they make Americans shy to again get involved in the affairs of others. It is not that they really care about the mess that was made in Vietnam, but they think about what it did to America itself, about the great and bitter divisiveness that it caused.

#### Ever More Deeply

Those wishing to teach South Africa a moral lesson and others wishing to distance themselves from South Africa through disinvestment could possibly succeed in their objective so well that the entire subcontinent is plunged into catastrophe. Then America will not be able to wash its hands of the affair. Then it will be expected to become ever more deeply involved in the mess. And should it turn its back and walk away, other powers would be called in.

There is an additional factor that makes the South African situation entirely different from that in Vietnam or Central America or the Middle East, and this is the lethal question of color. In America this element stands ready to animate lingering bitterness and to start old wounds bleeding again.



## Fragile

What will America's attitude be if, through its making, large-scale racial conflict develops in South Africa? Not that the Americans will be upset by what becomes of such a small country thousands of kilometers away. But [the United States cannot get away from the fact that certain groups project the struggle here onto U.S. domestic policy.

It could develop into an unbearable dilemma for Americans should their country be forced to openly choose sides in a black-white struggle. This could be disastrous for its own fragile racial unity. Perhaps there are enough responsible Americans who realize this and will stop in time.

12271

CSO: 3401/223

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES SAID TO BEAR LARGEST SHARE OF TAX BURDEN

White Tax Burden Unjust

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 pp 1, 13

[Text] Although the Whites are responsible for about 77 percent of the national revenue from personal income taxes and the GST [General Sales Tax], only about 38 percent of this is spent on Whites.

In contrast to this, 45 percent of the national income from the above-mentioned sources is spent on Blacks.

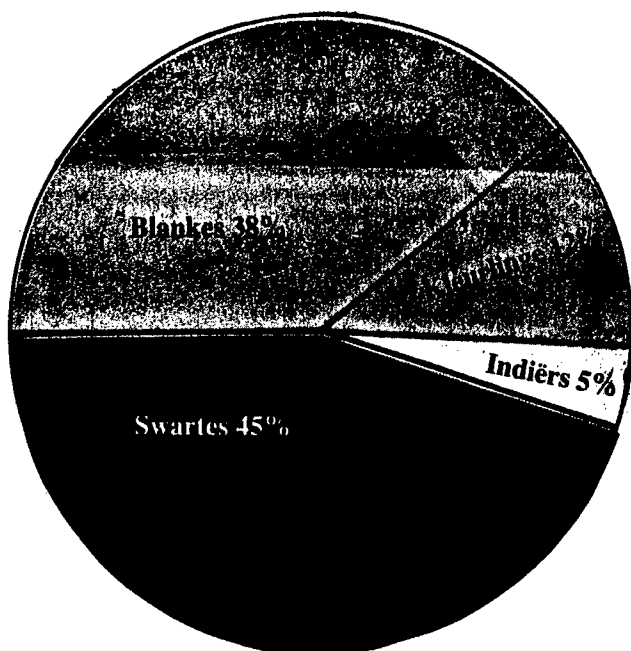
These shocking figures come to light from an in-depth study made by people familiar with this year's budget. The breakdown gives evidence throughout of serious discrimination against the white taxpayer.

This year the government will spend an average of 463 rands on every Colored, 622 rands on every Indian and 267 rands on every Black. Even when outlays at the province level are taken into account as well, a serious disproportion is being maintained between the contribution that Whites make to the national treasury and the expenditures devoted to white affairs: Whites: 866 rands; Coloreds: 463 rands; Indians: 622 rands and Blacks: 267 rands.

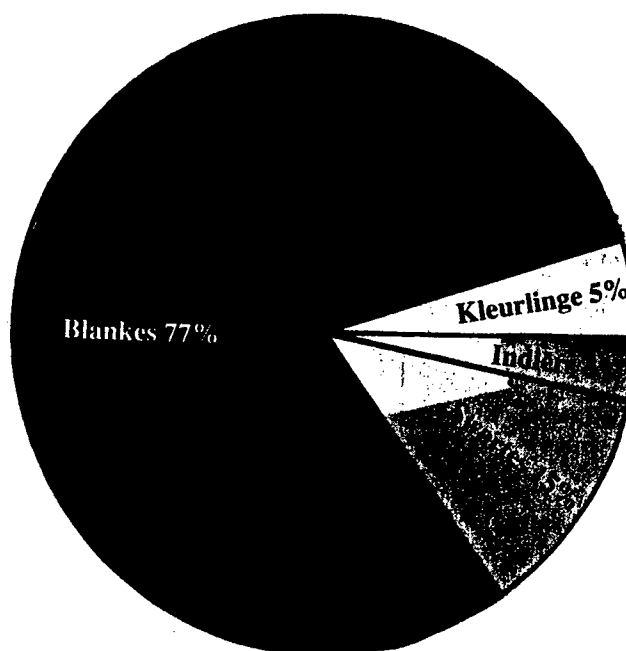
This disproportion means that every white man, woman and child will have to contribute 656 rands this year to subsidize non-white affairs, besides the 1 010 rands that will be appropriated from each White for general affairs.

The national revenues from the personal income taxes and GST paid by Whites amount to nearly 12,300 million rands, but only 4 200 [million] rands are spent on white affairs by the government. Coloreds pay 810 million rands and receive 1 320 million; Indians pay 460 million and receive 560 million; and Blacks pay 2 430 million and receive 5 000 million.

Whites bear by far the greatest share of the tax burden. According to statistics of past years, some 90 percent of all personal income taxes due by Whites are collected. For the tax year 1985-86 the government expects to take in approximately 9 000 million rands in personal income taxes, according to the budget, to which the Whites will thus contribute about 8 100 million rands.



Expenditures for each of the various groups by the state



State revenues from personal income taxes and GST

KEY: Blankes = Whites  
 Indiërs = Indians  
 Kleurlinge = Coloreds  
 Swartes = Blacks

At the same time the Whites also contribute the greatest share of the GST. In 1985-86, state revenues from this source will amount to about 8 300 million rands. Corporations and other institutions will contribute about 1 300 million. The remaining 7 000 million rands can be divided among the various groups in the same proportion as their respective components, in total wages and salaries. According to this, the Whites pay about 60 percent, or 4 200 million rands, of the total GST revenue, and the non-white groups taken as a whole pay 40 percent, or 2 800 million rands.

The estimated expenditures in outlays that are directly identifiable with the affairs of each population group for 1985-86 is as follows: Whites: 4 200 million rands (38 percent); Coloreds: 1 320 million rands (12 percent); Indians: 560 million rands (5 percent) and Blacks: 5 000 million rands (45 percent).

If the outlay for each group is expressed as a percentage of the taxes collected from that group, the figures are as follows: Whites: 34.1 percent; Coloreds: 163.0 percent; Indians: 121.7 percent and Blacks: 205.8 percent.

The outlay for exclusively non-white affairs thus far exceeds the revenues that are recouped from Non-Whites; the latter contribute 3 700 rands in taxes, while 6 880 rands are spent on them.

The Whites, on the other hand, contribute 8 100 million rands more than what they receive in return. Of this, some 3 200 rands goes for purely non-white affairs. The remaining 4 900 million rands, together with other state revenue such as corporation taxes and customs and excise duties, are appropriated for general affairs--from which Non-Whites also benefit.

Considering the present white population of 4.85 million, this means that every white man, woman and child pays on the average some 656 rands a year as a subsidy to the Non-Whites. This amount is above and beyond the 1 010 rands paid by each White every year for general affairs.

In contrast to this, only 866 rands per White each year is spent on white affairs. While the average white family of husband, wife and two children will pay an average of about 10,200 rands in personal income taxes and GST, only 3 500 rands of that total is directly appropriated for their own use. About 4 000 rands will be spent on general affairs, while the rest--2 700 rands--goes in direct subsidies to Non-Whites.

#### White Tax Contributions to Black States

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Hannes Ferguson]

[Text] According to estimates, some 20 percent of the Whites' tax contributions is spent on the black states [homelands, etc.] These contributions represent a sum of nearly 6 000 million rands, which is not directly productive. In addition, the effectiveness of this financial aid is extremely uncertain. In many cases the black states are bottomless pits.

Total financial aid to black states this year will amount to about 4 300 million rands--14 percent of South Africa's total national budget of 31,292 million rands. Direct grants in the form of transfers to the budgets of the black states will amount to 2 300 million rands, the development of black states to the point of self-government will cost a further 500 million rands, and the consolidation of their districts will swallow up another 177 million rands.

In addition there is the transfer [of funds] to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, under the terms of the customs union's joint incomes from import duties. Out of a total customs duty revenue of 3 325 million rands in 1984-85, as much as 1 160 million rands has been transferred to the black states. For 1985-86 the amount will increase to 1 300 million rands. In 1980-81 it was only 503 million rands.

#### Gifts

All told, the four independent states--Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei--will receive budgetary aid amounting to 1 002 million rands from the taxpayers of South Africa, but in addition two more special grants are being made to Ciskei and KwaNdebele, of which the amounts are not known.

The appropriations for the six non-independent, self-ruling states fall under the budget of the department of cooperation and development. The amount has dramatically increased in the past two years: from 848 million rands to an estimated 1 295 million rands this year.

#### Assistance

The assistance to the self-ruling states is given in a variety of forms. There is direct budgetary aid, supplementary financial support, money for specific development projects, and administrative and technical aid by white government consultants as well.

This year the total for the six states is as follows:

|             |                   |   |   |
|-------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Gazankulu:  | 150 million rands |   |   |
| KaNgwane:   | 90                | " | " |
| KwaNdebele: | 56                | " | " |
| KwaZulu:    | 602               | " | " |
| Lebowa:     | 337               | " | " |
| Qwa Qwa:    | 60                | " | " |

In addition, the consolidation of black districts and their development to the point of independence will cost South Africa 443 million rands. And special subsidies for a large number of smaller activities are not even taken into account here.

A large source of expenditures, which is not included here either, is the loans that are being made by the Development Bank--now practically a part of the administrative machinery of South Africa--to the black districts. Including the loans, we can say that the development of the black states costs the white taxpayer about 20 percent of his tax money--and this includes his GST [General Sales Tax] contributions.

The urgent question remains whether the Whites can afford to continue in this way.

In the light of the restrictive, depression-forming financial policy of the present government and the topheavy state machinery, which cannot remain within its depression-time spending limits, the development of the black districts by means of government money will face a very serious crisis.

The heavy burden that the Whites must bear for the development of the black districts also has serious consequences for the economy as a whole. It represents some 6 000 million rands in expenditures that are not directly productive and that consequently do much to fan the flames of inflation. The development aid contributed by the Whites must thus not be measured solely in terms of the losses they suffer as a result of the erosion of the value of their monetary unit.

Besides, the effectiveness of the development aid is most uncertain. A basic principle of development aid is that it must attain a certain minimum standard, a "threshold value," in order to be cost-effective. Until the aid and the investments have reached that point, such a black district is a bottomless pit.

Of all our black districts, only Bophuthatswana actually reaches the threshold value, with the help of private investments, and is now developing as desired. Venda may be next.

It would be economically desirable to concentrate the development aid much more intensively and to make sure that the receiver of this aid can indeed cross the threshold and increase its own development momentum. The black states themselves will oppose such a "preferred-status" list, but one cannot deny the white taxpayer, who has to shoulder the burden of financial aid, his say in the matter.

One of the possibilities is to finance the development not out of the national treasury, but from a wage-tax imposed on employers who hire Blacks outside of the homelands.

In order to be effective, such a levy would have to consist of a substantial percentage of the worker's wages. The money could then be received and put to profitable use by the development corporation of the homelands where the workers are citizens. The larger homelands in particular can thus get off the ground economically, while the inflationary effect of it will be limited because the employer will make much more effective use of his more expensive black manpower.

Sixteen years ago, SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs] was contemplating just such a wage-tax, but Mr John Vorster's liberal economic advisor, Dr Piet Riekert, rejected it.

8117

CSO: 3401/232

26 July 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## PARTY LEADER SEES DANGER IN INCREASED BLACK POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] With its plan to approach Blacks politically now, the government is abusing the mandate given to it by the referendum of 1983.

Such were the sentiments of Dr Connie Mulder, Conservative Party (KP) member of the president's council, when he addressed a public assembly at Vereeniging. Dr Mulder appeared together with the secretary-general of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], Mr Louis Stofberg.

Dr Mulder pointed out that the referendum dealt exclusively with the political future of Whites, Coloreds and Indians. The government expressly stated that the referendum does not deal with Blacks. Mr P.W. Botha, however, did not receive any mandate to approach the Blacks.

For these reasons many Whites voted unsuspectingly for the proposed constitution. The government is now abusing this mandate in order to approach the Blacks, without further ado and without asking the voters for a new mandate. Instead, it has postponed the next general election until 1989.

The NP often says that the present constitution is only a "point of departure." Does the NP really think that the Blacks will accept anything less than black majority rule?

The Blacks are more and more politically oriented, which means that although they are not taken into account in the national states [homelands, etc.], the ten million Blacks in white districts will be counted...[obscured in print].

History has taught that black ethnic groups put mutual differences aside and form a block against the Whites. In South Africa this will also happen, and after they have succeeded in getting the Whites out of the government, a bloody clash between the various groups will take place.

"If you forsake the path of separateness, as Mr Botha's government has done, the end of the road is black majority rule, irrespective of the formulas that are built in," said Dr Mulder.

Whites in South Africa are sick and tired of being indoctrinated daily by the television and radio services of SABC [South Africa Broadcasting Corporation],

Dr Mulder declared. Why must a Non-White appear in every advertisement on SABC-TV? TV-1 must be given back to the Whites, for it belongs to them.

The responsible minister, Mr Pik Botha, says that TV-1 belongs to Whites, Coloreds and Indians. If that is the case, the day is no longer far off when Mohammedan priests will be performing religious services on this channel.

Dr Mulder also said that the Whites are weary of Mr P.W. Botha, who is collaborating more and more with the communists and leaving people in the lurch to whom South Africa formerly gave aid. It is no longer a secret, said Dr Mulder, that when he was in the cabinet, RENAMO [expansion unknown] and UNITA were not only being provided with weapons, but members of those movements were also made privy to secrets by South Africa.

Now the government makes agreements with the communists, however, and anti-communist forces have become its enemies.

8117

CSO: 3401/233



SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI TRADE MISSION IN ISRAEL

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

UMTATA — The Government of Transkei has established a trade mission known as Transkei Trade Development Limited, in Israel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, announced here yesterday.

He was addressing the National Assembly during his policy speech.

Mr Lujabe also announced that a presence in both England and France was also being contemplated.

"To the extent that overseas business organisations and investors put their business in-

terests first, we must exploit available opportunities to sell our investment potential with the view to extracting the best advantage for our economy.

"Increased overseas activity will undoubtedly increase our manpower needs and the corresponding financial demands," the minister said.

He said the country had been endeavouring, with gravely limited material and human resources, to present Transkei's case.

● Transkei should emphasise a federal arrangement based on

equitable, geographical non-ethnic and non-racial divisions as basic political entities in the federal structure and a central government where there would be meaningful power-sharing, Mr Lujabe said.

He also said in his policy speech that socio-economic relations in Southern Africa had developed irreversibly to a level where the irrational philosophy of apartheid could not be sustained.

He said the thirst for freedom and the move to restructure the region's social order in such a way that the legitimate aspirations of blacks

could be satisfied, had weakened the defence of the system and inspired a new awareness among all people.

Mr Lujabe said Transkei welcomed Mr P. W. Botha's denunciation of apartheid and encouraged his efforts to embark on a reform course away from apartheid.

"We see in it a gleam of hope that the South African society may yet be redeemed from the dark ages, steered away from a bloody confrontation course and see the light of hope, prosperity and happiness for all," Mr Lujabe said.

CSO: 3400/575

SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR CISKEI, TRANSKEI DETAILED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The Development Bank of Southern Africa is committed to financial aid totalling R90 million for development projects in Ciskei and Transkei.

According to statistics given in the bank's annual report, amounts approved under its lending and technical assistance programmes between April last year and March this year totalled more than R49 million for Ciskei projects and more than R36 million for Transkei projects. The total value of the projects is about R99 million in Ciskei and R103 million in Transkei.

A spokesman for the bank said the projects were at various stages of implementation. In some cases loan agreements had already been signed and in others the loans had been approved but the terms of the loan agreements were still being negotiated.

Work is already underway on some of the projects and in some cases, such as industrial and infrastructural projects at Fort Jackson and Dimbaza in Ciskei, buildings have been completed and occupied.

The Development Bank started operations

in February last year. Its founding members were South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda with the non-independent states participating in its activities as constituent parts of South Africa.

Its objectives are to provide finance for development requirements on favourable terms, to promote the investment of public and private capital and to provide technical assistance and training.

Of its initial authorised share capital of R2 000 million, R200 million is being paid up by the member states, leaving R1 800 million in callable shares against which loans can be raised in capital markets. The South African government has pledged to pay R1 500 million into the development fund of the bank in the first five-year period.

Loans approved for Ciskei projects under the bank's lending programme between April last year and March this year were:

- R2,585 million for a commercial pineapple farming project in Ciskei's coastal region which will create a total of 385 jobs. Total project cost is R3,238 million;

- R3,536 million for

labour intensive industry at Fort Jackson to create 5 000 jobs. Total cost: R8,991 million;

- R1,291 million for factory flat complexes, rural workshops and market stalls to encourage small business and industry. Total cost: R1,583 million;

- R39,2 million for factory buildings and infrastructure at Fort Jackson and Dimbaza. Total cost: R83,850 million;

- R469 000 for the up-grading of infrastructure at the Potsdam informal settlement and improvement of health standards — a move which the report says will reduce pollution of the Buffalo River, East London and Mdantsane's main source of drinking water. Total cost: R520 800;

- R3 million for infrastructure, additional training facilities and accommodation at the Ithemba Training Centre. The object, the bank says, is to meet manpower and skills requirements of commerce and industry in both Ciskei and the rest of the Region D development area. Total cost: R3,460 million.

The Development Bank also approved financing for various urban and rural develop-

ment projects in Ciskei under its technical assistance programme:

- A grant of R304 000 to extend the activities of the African Co-operative Action Trust (Acat) in establishing savings clubs to mobilise funds for agricultural projects. Total project cost is R664 000;

- A loan of R555 000 for the design of 550 infill sites and 600 low service sites for a housing project at Dimbaza. The project includes a self-help centre, design of core houses and a self-help manual and design of a town centre. The project will assist in the bank's appraisal of a possible R9 million housing project at Dimbaza;

- A loan of R735 000 for the first phase of a major R5,8 million residential project at Potsdam. The first phase consists of the preparation for self-help housing on 600 erven and planning of an area of about 2 500 sites;

- A grant of R547 950 towards the planning of urban development at Laphumilanga. Financing will eventually be sought for an urban centre of 600 core units, primary school, post office, clinic, shops and small business units. The project is aimed at lower income groups

and the creation of a "total urban environment" that includes job opportunities;

- A loan of R216 000 for the planning of co-ordinated development strategies for the towns of Sada, Whittlesea, Alice, Keiskammahoek and Peddie;

- Loans of R247 500 and R148 500 for preliminary planning for the improvement and re-surfacing of 20 km of gravel road between the Dimbaza turn-off and Keiskammahoek and 12 km of gravel road from the Yellowwoods River to Berlin;

- A loan option of R74 700 and a grant option of R50 000 for a demographic information study to estimate population and other aspects such as age, sex and occupational distribution in Ciskei.

The Development Bank also agreed to provide a guarantee for R20 million to provide a financial base for the Ciskei Building Society. The society will issue debentures on the local capital market with a guarantee from the Ciskei government and back-up guarantee from the bank.

Loans approved for Transkei projects were:

- R8,093 million for a particle board factory at Langeni near Umtata which will create direct job opportunities for 220 with a further 100 jobs in the forest plantations. Total project cost is R28,293 million;

- R4,140 million for expansion of the Langeni sawmill at a total cost of R13,4 million to create 600 direct and 900 indirect job opportunities;

- R4,820 million for upgrading urban infrastructure at Ilinge, including adequate sewage disposal, potable water for every household, and promotion of self-help housing. Total cost: R6,371 million;

- R1,7 million for the provision of general facilities at 25 towns in Transkei. The first phase involves the provision of adequate water and its purification at Idutywa, Ngqeleni, Engcobo, Ngamakwe, Willowvale, Mqanduli, Libode and Qumbu;

- R2,2 million to extend the sewage disposal works at Umtata to improve the town's viability as an industrial development point;

- R7,4 million for building a hall, lecture rooms and offices at the University of Transkei;

- R3,7 million for a new road bridge over the Tsitsa River; R6,4 million for the re-construction of 8,5 km of the national road through Brooke's Nek Pass on the Transkei/Natal border. Total cost of these two projects is R11,18 million;

- Two loans totalling R3,3 million for the improvement of Transkei's national electricity grid. Total cost of the two phases of the project is R14,836 million;

- R13,5 million for the Sterkspruit rural water supply scheme. Reservoirs and pipelines will distribute purified water from main purification works to 35 rural communities, two villages and two hospitals in the Herschel district.

Amounts allocated to Transkei projects approved under the bank's technical assistance programme were:

- A grant of R500 000 for the establishment of the Local Initiative Fund of Transkei (Lift). Total cost of the first phase of the project is R950 000. The fund will foster small, self-help village projects using appropriate technology;

- A loan option of R312 000 and a grant op-

tion of R208 000 for a rural water programme which aims at the self-help establishment of 60 small rural water supply systems;

- A loan option of R117 000 and a grant option of R130 000 for the preparation of a national urbanisation strategy for Transkei.

In addition to the projects in Ciskei and Transkei, the Development Bank is also involved in projects which entail co-operation across the borders of South Africa and national states.

The bank says it is appraising a loan application for the Lower Fish River irrigation project which would provide 1 800 ha of irrigable area in South Africa and 2 100 in Ciskei.

The report says that further development of a pilot irrigation project at Tyefu in Ciskei was restricted by the quality and quantity of water available from the Fish River. "The release of water from the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam into the Fish River, which can overcome these restrictions, has been approved in principle by the South African government for future development of the scheme."

SOUTH AFRICA

THREAT OF REMOVAL TO CISKEI FOR VILLAGE OF LESSEYTON

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 15 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text]

AN HISTORIC mission settlement near Queenstown is threatened with "re-settlement" in rural Ciskei — because it is "black".

It appears that a decision made by the Minister of Co-operation and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in February to suspend forced population removals until the Government had reviewed its policy, will not apply to Lesseyton.

This week, Dr Viljoen told the House of Assembly negotiations were under way with the Ciskei Government about the resettlement in the Whittlesea North area of Ciskei of the 570 families the village of Lesseyton.

The Minister was replying to a question by the Conservative Party MP for Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon.

He said that following a meeting with the Ciskei Government, negotiations would take place with the community.

On May 8 this year, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Education, Mr Sam de Beer, announced the lifting of a freeze on development in 52 townships, signifying a reprieve for many of them of removal threats extending over the past 20 years.

The townships were all

within 50 kilometres of homelands. About 600 000 people would be affected and 76 000 homes saved by the policy switch, Mr De Beer said.

Questioned by the Evening Post, a spokesman for the department said the future of Mgwali, another "badly situated black spot" like Lesseyton, and Walmer Township in Port Elizabeth, had "not yet been decided".

Despite assurances by Dr Viljoen that no removals would take place without the agreement of the community concerned, an observer of removals in the Eastern Cape says if the resettlement of Lesseyton is carried out "there could be another Sharpsville".

The chairman of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC) which monitors the Eastern Cape and Border, Mr Don Pinnock, said Lesseyton residents expressed violent opposition to a move when he visited the area recently.

Mr Pinnock said he believed the reason the Government had chosen Lesseyton was because the people there had not organised themselves properly to counter the removal threat, apparently never seriously expecting it would occur.

The removal threat to Mgwali, another historic mission area in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei, has attracted international attention and was featured in the American ABC-TV programme, *Nightline*, chaired by Ted Koppel, which was also seen in South Africa earlier this year.

Mgwali residents have conducted a sustained anti-removal campaign in the light of the threat.

Population removals have been cited by the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa as one of the major issues which give weight to the disinvestment campaign in the US.

Discussing the political aspects of the Lesseyton situation, Mr Pinnock said if the normal pattern was going to be followed, "puppet chiefs" would be negotiated with in order to expedite the removal.

There were 32 families in the area with title deeds, who lived in western-type houses. The families' occupation of the land dated back to the last century. The remainder of the population of 4 500 people were tenants who lived in mud houses.

He said initially it was understood the removal

was voluntary — for those tenants who wanted land of their own.

Quoting the Surplus Peoples Project report, an authoritative catalogue of resettlements and threatened resettlements, Mr Pinnock said in December 1981, a Whittlesea magistrate, an official of Ciskei, visited the area and notified the community of their intended removal, although he did not say when or to where.

When the people objected, the magistrate reportedly responded: "This notice does not require an answer" and left.

Mr Pinnock said the area in the Hewu district of Ciskei to which the community was threatened with removal, was known as Dongwe. It was something of a "showpiece", compared with other removal areas in Hewu, like Thornhill and Oxtou.

The "fancy urban-type houses in the middle of nowhere" were each built at a cost of R3 500 and had inside toilets and running water from a nearby dam.

He said it was planned that 10 000 such units would be built to accommodate people being moved from Lesseyton and another area, Goshen. Their rentals "pre-suppose urban incomes".

However, he said, were the community to be resettled there, they would struggle financially, because rental on the houses provided would cost far more than they are cur-

rently paying.

The Hewu area, he said, was situated in a great bowl between mountains and was not good ground for farming. It currently housed about 100 000 people, he said.

There was virtually no ground cover in this overgrazed area and in times of drought when the wind blew it became a dust bowl.

He added that whereas at the moment Lesseyton was a dormitory community, close to Queenstown, the resettlement area was some 40 to 50 kilometres from the town and he wondered how the people would manage to get to their places of employment there.

Discussing the impact of such a move, he said he feared that the people of Lesseyton, "a well established mission station, with nice fields, vegetable gardens, a mission church, old stone buildings and even the odd ox-wagon in some gardens", would be "completely devastated".

"They will be expected to survive by subsistence farming on rock and sand and little water," he said.

Describing population removals as "soft murder", Mr Pinnock said the number of deaths, particularly among elderly people of whom there were many in such areas, was "stunning".

"People die from the effort, disappointment and distress."

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP POSITION ON STATEMENT OF INTENTIONS UNCHANGED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 5

[Article: "PFP Policy Remains the Same"]

[Text] Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], denied yesterday that a shift in emphasis has taken place in his party's solid position that a statement of intentions must precede negotiations between the leaders of South Africa's population groups.

"I view a statement of intentions as a procedure and not as a matter of principle. It makes no difference to me whether the statement is made before or after negotiations have begun, as long as there simply is a statement of intentions," he said yesterday when questioned by BEELD.

Uncertainty about this aspect of PFP policy arose after Mr Harry Schwarz, member of parliament for Yeoville and the strong figure in the party's moderate wing, said the day before yesterday in the House of Assembly that the concept of setting preconditions before dialogue is conducted must be abandoned by all groups in South Africa.

The PFP has in the past strongly insisted that there first be a statement of intentions before meaningful talks can be conducted between the leaders of South Africa's population groups about a future constitutional arrangement.

Dr Slabbert said yesterday that he does not view Mr Schwarz's position as a shift of emphasis in PFP policy. The question is not whether there should be a statement of intentions, but rather whether the negotiations succeed.

"I view a constitution agreed to by a national convention as a statement of intentions. I will have no objections if the state president first has to negotiate in order to see whether a statement of intentions is possible.

"I believe that Mr Schwarz's speech in the House of Assembly is linked to the views expressed by the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, on the British television program 'Weekend World.' You can't say on the one hand that you have an open agenda and then say on the other hand that there are certain things that you won't talk about.

"A statement of intentions does not set conditions. It only establishes the basis for talks," Dr Slabbert said.

SOUTH AFRICA

METTLER OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OUTLINES GOALS OF 'REFORUM'

Johannesburg DIE VOLKSLBAD in Afrikaans 10 Apr 85 p 9

[Report by "Own Correspondent": "Tension Almost at Breakpoint"]

[Text] Cape Town--Political and religious tension in South Africa has almost reached the breakpoint. "Unless something drastic happens, it may be that boys and girls from all our communities will become cannon fodder, and the church will also be a guilty party in the bloodstained quarrel because we allowed ourselves the luxury of silence."

Rev Jan Mettler, minister of the Mitchell's Plain Dutch Reformed Mission and a director of Reforum, a discussion group within the Dutch Reformed Church family, has set out Reforum's goals at Bellville's circle of ministers. He made a strong plea for reconciliation between members of the Dutch Reformed Church family in particular and the church in general.

'Death Path'

The path of reconciliation is not an easy one in South Africa today. It can even be a "death path," he said.

"Our politically polarized society can only be defused if stronger leadership comes from the churches. As far as the Afrikaans churches, namely the Dutch Reformed family, are concerned, it will be necessary to work with greater conviction for a single church organization on the congregational level in order to give the political institutions biblical guidelines coming from one church."

He is tired of what happened at Langa, near Uitenhage, when 19 people were shot dead by the South African Police. "I am tired of the method of violence by which people try to accomplish things--that they could also have achieved another way."

Reform is an alternative way of defusing the political conflict and violence under the aegis of the church, he said.

"Today we need evangelically radical people. We have need of people who are ready to walk the path of reconciliation."

Today it may even be a death path.

"Reforum also wants to try once again to set right the evangelical message with a specific call for justice with respect to forced separation, discrimination, and other evils."

12906

CSO: 3401/164



SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH LEADER POTGIETER DISCUSSES CHURCH IMPASSE

Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 12 Apr 85 p 4

[Report on interview: "'Church May Not Choose Sides in Political Debate':  
Might Result in Split, says Potgieter"]

[Text] The members of the Dutch Reformed Church are so politically confused that any attempt on the part of the church council to "choose sides" might split the church "down the middle." That is the reason why the General Church Council is keeping silent, says the Reverend Kobus Potgieter, moderator of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, in his first newspaper interview in the past two years. He also believes that it is not the church's role to choose sides, "because the government may change tomorrow, and must we then again change our position?"

The Dutch Reformed Church is caught up in an impasse that is the result of the tremendous confusion existing among members of the church. Members are so divided on the subject of politics that he thanks the Lord that the church leadership did not choose sides in the political debate going on in the country, because then the church would have split down the middle, says the Reverend Kobus Potgieter, moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church.

In the first newspaper interview that Rev Potgieter has given in the past two years, he says that the government must be allowed time to work out properly the new course it has taken and he understands that. In this process the church must keep quiet and may not choose sides, "because the government may change tomorrow, and must we then again change our position?"

Impulsive

It is impulsive and emotional to comment on everything that happens and to grasp at every straw as "the last straw." The measure of silence that the General Church Council and its executive committee have been maintaining recently has a definite purpose. The membership is so divided politically that any attempt on the part of the General Church Council to choose sides will result in the church splitting down the middle.

### Especially Schoolchildren

He does not believe that the country is in a crisis because of the current unrest in black residential areas. Personal experience and what happened the past weekend at Moria (where President P.W. Botha and ZCC [expansion unknown] spoke) proves the opposite. The country finds itself rather in a troublesome and serious situation.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that it is apparently schoolchildren and students--people who are easily influenced--who are involved in the unrest. This lies in the field of politics, and all alternatives proposed by the government are apparently unacceptable to them.

### Be Careful

The disturbed situation definitely concerns the church: "I think the church has a tremendous responsibility for its actions and preaching. We talk too easily and judge too easily and should rather get on with our work. The message of the church is one of reconciliation in Christ, of love of God and our fellow man, and that we must go out and do what the Lord expects of us.

"In our relations and wherever we go, we must practice what we preach."

Ministers should be careful not to "overdo" it, however, because mere parroting of the message may subsequently awaken resentments.

By reconciliation he means reconciliation between man and God according to the Scriptures.

"The concept of reconciliation in Christ means redemption and forgiveness of sins so that one may be reconciled with God and that the repentance is reflected in one's own life, otherwise one's faith is of no value at all."

On the question of how reconciliation can be achieved in practice in the present situation, Rev Potgieter believes that it rests with the government in the first place to preserve peace and quiet.

### Hardship

Where does the Dutch Reformed Church fit into the situation? The church is in the community, where it is "busy with its own people." They often suffer because of poverty and unemployment, and he believes that this is where the church's greatest task and responsibility lie.

The church goes even further and recognizes the need felt in the younger churches in the church family, and support is given in both the moral, spiritual field and the material field.

"I am not someone who goes looking for work and dispenses trickles of money here and there and tinkers with things. I firmly believe that the church offers the opportunity and channels in and through which great things can be achieved. Our efforts and time are spent in the church, and there is nothing left over to devote to outside matters."

#### 'Great Task'

"I am called to the Dutch Reformed Church, and that is my great task. We must not go and build on the other side of the mountain, but here. As far as the other members of the Dutch Reformed Church family are concerned, they have churches they are proud of. We help them in various areas, but mostly we work on the local level. Other church committees are responsible for providing nationwide help."

On the question of whether the role of the church has changed since the time when he played a leading part in supporting specific policy goals of the government and even in putting laws such as the Mixed Marriages Act and Article 16 of the Immorality Act on the statute book, Rev Potgieter said that separate development was state policy, and since the government is now busy with a new dispensation, it must be allowed time to develop it.

#### In All Fairness

"Where the country is today must in all fairness be seen as the fruit of a policy that has been followed in this country because of the unique problems with which the country struggles. Today South Africa is economically and in other respects one of the strong countries of Africa. How did that come about?"

The country has now embarked on a new phase with a new dispensation. The church is struggling with the question of whether it is wrong for it to consist of four churches.

"The church isn't there to start the process of equalization. There is the principle of unity, but also the principle of diversity. It is obvious that the differences among people in the shape of different languages, cultures and backgrounds, which are part of the rich diversity of creation, cannot be talked away or eliminated."

"If we try to force the church into one structure, it will definitely result in the founding of a new church again."

#### Living Out the Creed

Regarding the role the church can play in promoting peace in the country, Rev Potgieter said that the church can go no further than to say that it must practice what it preaches and have its members do so in their everyday lives as well.

In the past the church had found that in the end nothing was achieved by talks outside the church structure. As far as most English churches are concerned, there are too many basic differences between them and the Dutch Reformed Church on such matters as the interpretation of Scripture and the creed. The Dutch Reformed Church cannot accept the manner in which the churches are trying to bring about political changes in the country.

#### Reconciliation

In a reference to Dr Beyers Naude and Dr Allan Boesak's march on Parliament, he says: "To bring people together to demonstrate, and to think that the church is now in action here, and you hear the language that is used, then I search in the end for the central message of the Scriptures, which is reconciliation in Christ and love and not hate and bitterness and rebellion and violence."

Can the church in fact call attention to injustice that is the result of government policy? Yes, Rev Potgieter believes, "but it is very complicated. The church has the Bible's guidelines of justice, peace and love, and of course reconciliation in Christ. That doesn't encompass socializing simply on grounds of humanistic opinions."

"You just have to follow the straight path as well as you can in the light of circumstances, and where you have gone wrong, you must admit it, and where you have acted well, we must be thankful."

12906

CSO: 3401/164

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL GELDENHUYS COMMENTS ON ROLE OF ARMY IN SWA

Stellenbosch DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN in Afrikaans No 3, 1985 pp 17-19

[Interview with General Jannie Geldenhuys, army leader, by Hermann Giliomee; date and place not specified. ]

[Text] [Question] Churchill referred to wars "that cannot be won, lost or ended." It looks as if we are faced with such a war in South-West Africa (SWA) that cannot be ended.

[Answer] Really, that is too narrow a description. In SWA the conflict is much greater than a simple military combat. I believe that the armed conflict can be ended, but this is also a political conflict. And the most important fact to remember about this one is that it has become an international political conflict. The solution must be sought on the grounds of international politics. The solution must be acceptable to a number of countries.

[Question] We are publicly informed that the army is creating a shield so that peaceful democratic change may take place within SWA. But has the multi-party conference (VPK) any chance to go it alone against SWAPO?

[Answer] I am not partial to the notion that the army is wielding a shield. In SWA we are not waging a conventional war with a border or a front. Internally, SWAPO is not a prohibited organization, and to speak of a shield behind which political development may take place is inappropriate.

It is difficult to say whether the VPK is actually a political factor or whether it has the power to fill a void. No trustworthy public-opinion research exists. All that one can go by is the 1978 elections, and if one looks at them, it seems that the possibility exists of other strong political organizations above and beyond SWAPO.

But whatever internal support the different parties may have, as long as you don't come up with a solution that is internationally satisfying, you have no solution at all.

## UNITA and the Cubans

More and more frequently we hear the argument that South Africa is not interested in an international solution, and that for this reason it supports UNITA; South Africa hopes in fact that the Cubans will not give ground, for if they depart, it must take the necessary steps toward a settlement in SWA.

[Answer] I am convinced that the government is serious about settling the dispute in SWA and getting the Cubans out. I have no doubt about this.

[Question] Is our goal only to get the Cubans out of Angola, or is there a more important objective, namely to force the MPLA to accept UNITA as its partner in an Angolan coalition government?

[Answer] Neither one of these is the greatest consideration as far as I am concerned. The greatest consideration is terminating Angola's involvement in the SWA dispute. I want to see Angola withdraw its support for SWAPO so that political matters can be settled internally. The involvement of Angola in making its territory available to SWAPO makes the problem a regional one rather than a problem of SWA, and that only makes the international problem worse.

[Question] In order to convince Angola to suspend its support for SWAPO in Angola, South Africa is bringing pressure to bear on Angola by helping UNITA. And to cope with this threat, Angola is once more giving support to SWAPO. Who is to be the first to say: We cease and desist--South Africa with its support of UNITA or Angola with its support of SWAPO?

[Answer] I would very much have liked you to have asked the Angolans this question, and I would be keenly interested in their answer. They used the presence of South African troops in Angola as an excuse for the presence of the Cubans, but that factor is disappearing. The South African government also made known its consent to the continuation and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement to the fullest extent. What then, Angola? Why the accusation that we must have been dragging our feet?

[Question] According to domestic pundits, the SWAPO bases are now 400 km north of the Cunene River, and South Africa is insisting that Angola make no means of transportation available in the so-called "area in question" nor provide any logistic support to SWAPO for the purpose of undertaking operations in SWA. Is this really the present situation?

[Answer] Look, SWAPO is spread throughout Angola; the Angolan government appears to have no intention of complying with the Lusaka Agreement, nor of keeping SWAPO out of the so-called "area in question" in its southern region. SWAPO personnel are scattered from the border to Luanda. One must not think that SWAPO is now absent from southern Angola. It is simply not so. They have just begun their annual invasion once again, and are presently quite active. They come right up to the border and even cross it. During the month of January there were more SWAPO incidents than last January.

## Higher Losses

[Question] There seem to me to be two schools of thought. One group says: Come on, let's invade again, clean out a broad area and stonewall the interna-

tional consequences, even the sanctions. The other group says: No, we are now where we are, we can defend the border and SWA, but we cannot again make any incursions into southern Angola. Such an action would give us unacceptably high South African losses, and moreover we would run the risk of sanctions. Are there two such schools of thought? You are sometimes regarded as a "dove" who advocates the latter thinking and General Van der Westhuizen as a "hawk" who favors the former.

[Answer] The two approaches are not mutually exclusive. I would not place myself in either category. It amuses me that people see me as a "dove" rather than a "hawk"--although I can understand this--but for me it all has to do with making the right decision for a specific place and a specific time. If the Angolans do not make full use of the Lusaka Agreement to create peace in the so-called "area in question" in southern Angola; if they persist in letting SWAPO do whatever it wants, then I should not be surprised, to tell you the truth, to see the day come when I stand on the "hawk" side. Why shouldn't we make one more coup across the border to rid the world of SWAPO bases? For me this is a great source of concern, for if we did this, we would only spoil the climate for international negotiations once again, and I now regard the climate as relatively favorable.

[Question] I accept the fact that South Africa wants to avoid an invasion, but say that it feels constrained to invade, is it correct to say that next time the losses will be much higher?

[Answer] No, I should not say so. So much depends on plain chance. Our losses are relatively low in comparison with situations in other parts of the world or with similar situations in the past. As a result of a concurrence of circumstances or a lucky shot by the enemy, a transport vehicle may be shelled, thus doubling your losses. Notwithstanding, our losses are still always very low.

[Question] Is it true that most of those who die are black South-West Africans and that the number of Whites who fall in battle each year is still under a hundred?

[Answer] The white casualties are still far below the hundred mark.

[Question] We have just now finally withdrawn from Angola. Was the combat in SWA and Angola over the past ten years meaningful when viewed from the South African side?

[Answer] It was meaningful, because in areas such as the eastern Caprivi Strip terrorist activities ceased after 1978 and lives were spared. Also the political development in SWA has become settled in terms of the formation of departments. Furthermore, the way things were before, only SWAPO as a political party had an army. When SWAPO was knocked down a peg, this unequal situation with respect to the other parties of SWA was thwarted. The other parties can now also compete with SWAPO on a more equal footing. We militated against a situation where SWAPO was regarded by other governments as the sole representative of the people of SWA. We have made productive contacts with the front line nations and with the Western Five, and a much more wholesome political situa-

tion has been created in SWA. We have come closer to an internationally acceptable solution. I also want to say that SWAPO is becoming weaker and weaker--it now returns with 50 percent fewer men than seven years ago.

#### Domestic Disturbances

[Question] During the disturbances in Vaaldriehoek, the army rendered large-scale assistance to the police in a supportive capacity. Troops were also brought in during the East Cape disturbances. Does this mean that police cannot handle disturbances by themselves any more, and that the army has to be called in? Does it not mean that we are already in a state of civil war?

[Answer] I should say that there is no question of civil war in our country. If you want to know whether the Vaaldriehoek police did not have the manpower to handle the affair, you should approach the police commissioner there. At any rate, too much must not be read into the army's presence in this case. The army was also present at the disturbances after Sharpeville in 1960-61, in Pondoland in 1963 and in the residential districts of SWA. Outside of South Africa we see that the British army is very much involved in Northern Ireland, and that in the United States there is no hesitation in dispatching federal troops immediately and swiftly in domestic riot situations. In none of these cases are these actions regarded as meaningful trend indicators.

In South Africa we train our men to be able to act in domestic riot situations. We see it this way: the police do the work for which they are specialized, and the army comes in whenever additional manpower is needed to stabilize a district.

[Question] What were the instructions given to the troops who were sent in to the black residential districts in Vaaldriehoek? To be specific, did they have bullets in their guns? What are they expected to do when rioters begin to throw rocks?

[Answer] Let me say this: If a soldier carries a gun, he normally has bullets in the gun or on his person. I should surmise that they had ammunition. I should say that they had to have it, since they cannot remain without bullets in a situation capable of exploding at any moment. They need the ammunition for self-defense.

[Question] What was the extent of army involvement in the handling of the disturbances?

[Answer] By the end of the year we were involved in the East Rand, the West Rand, in Johannesburg, Sharpeville and other places whose names I cannot even recall. We were involved in the eastern provinces. At Sebokeng there were between 3 000 and 4 000 men all told. For that operation I designed a little card that I drew up myself and that I had distributed to each company, to be carried in each man's duffel bag. In it, I clearly stated that it was their duty to protect the Blacks who were not involved in the riot. They had to give protection to those who did not want to be at a protest or a school strike. On the card I also stated very explicitly: they must be friendly and courteous. We are not dealing with ringleaders, we are not tracking them down--this the police must do. Our task is rather to protect those who are not involved in



the disturbance. Nevertheless I stated clearly on the card: In self-defense you may use violence, but only in the most extreme circumstances and only to the extent that it is necessary to avert a given threat. But the whole thrust is: We are not antagonistic to anyone.

### Politicizing the Army

[Question] Is the army in favor if its new involvement in domestic riots?

[Answer] There is no getting away from this fact; this is not the primary job of any standing or field army. It is not a task for which we are primarily equipped. We choose to remain a deterrent. When we have to fight, we want to use tanks, cannons and ships rather than the water cannons and the plastic shields used in domestic riots. A man does not enlist in the army for this, and we do not train people for this.

[Question] But how are we going to attack with armies and planes? Our problem is domestic riots, disturbances in black neighborhoods. When the army surrounds black neighborhoods during disturbances, you are politicizing the army. Aren't you afraid that the army will be used increasingly in this role as part of a system of oppression?

[Answer] For a long time now we have had the legislation that provides for using the army in domestic riot situations. It is not a new concept. If this is the case, is the British army also being politicized in Ireland? Can you say that?

[Question] But don't we fall into an entirely different category? The British army, after all, is a professional army in which one subordinates his political convictions to the work he does. With us, white draftees are sent to surround black villages. There may be troops that have to do something that goes contrary to their desires, that runs counter to their political convictions. Are you not fearful of a wholesale polarization within the army and within our political life if you use draftees in domestic riot situations?

[Answer] I don't think so. It is true, indeed, that we have certain elements in our ranks who are exceptions to the rule and who try to further their own ends, desirous of representing the army in this light. In disturbances we have three elements: 1) those who plan the disturbance and instigate it; 2) those who become involved in it and 3) those who want to remain uninvolved--and then of course, the security apparatus of the government.

The army's task is to protect those who do not want to get involved: people who want to ride the busses, who want to go to work and school. The army fulfills the role of protector.

[Question] However much the army also wants to create this image of protector, the impression that it makes both at home with the Blacks and abroad as well is a very negative one. It looks as if things are out of control and as if the army is becoming an instrument of oppression.

This is an impression that certain elements are trying very hard to create. But if one exerts himself, he can bring home to a person the very opposite impression--that of the army as a protector.

The troops sent in to the black residential districts had stickers that read: "Trust me, I am your friend." The camaraderie that reigned there between the troops and the Blacks--a conviviality, a friendship and even a joint participation in games--these are facts, too, but no one wants to recognize them, no one wants to photograph or write about them.

The card I gave to the troops sent in to the black residential districts I closed with the words: "I trust you," and I followed it up with a second card which I closed with the words: "You have not disappointed my trust."

[Question] How do you feel about a professional army?

[Answer] The Geldenhuys committee is now hearing evidence on the question of a smaller and more cost-effective army, and that evidence is now being evaluated.

#### Dad's Army

[Question] The so-called "Dad's Army" in which white males between the ages of 40 and 55 can be called to serve, is very controversial. I understand that in the East Cape this operation is now starting up. In an article in this publication Andre Brink writes that he would refuse to pay attention to such a call-up. They would have to take up arms now--even though it is clearly only to stand around holding them. Many Blacks would inevitably think that the Whites were taking up arms against them.

[Answer] No, you must see the matter in this way. In most countries with compulsory military service you have a total system of compulsory military service. With us it was originally only Whites who were subject to the draft, and for the most part, it affected only this one group. No one wants to be faced incessantly and annually with an alteration and an extension of the national defense law. What the new law has done is this: it has made all Whites up to age 55 subject to the draft. So that if you want to use someone between 40 and 55 for 10 or 15 or 30 years, you need not make a new law; the present one allows you to use him. That is all. There is no crisis requiring the new law. If a crisis were to occur, we would have implemented the law to its fullest extent in each case, for we have the power to do so.

The law gives us the necessary power only when and if there is a situation in which men are needed. In our application of the law we asked: What are the high priority areas? And according to those priorities we began to work, having the men register by districts, then calling up a very small percentage of them. They are then integrated with existing units, chiefly commando units.

Let us now consider a border area, Messina, for example. Say now that ANC infiltration is taking place. The commanding officer of the district may find that after he has called up all the draftees and commando units, he still has too few men to protect key points. He can then go look at the manpower the new legislation makes available from the 40-to-55 age group. Say now that 3 000 men are available; then the commanding officer can choose 18 or 20 of them for integration with the Messina commandoes. We now have designated priority areas, and we are systematically moving from one priority area to another and integrating 30 or 40 or 50 men--it differs from district to district. We

first do a study of the composition and diffusion of the population within the district. In many cases you have an oversupply. In the cities especially, you have many young people and fewer older ones. There you will not need to use candidates from the older population, for you have a surplus of young men. But on the borders and in the outlying districts, you get situations where the average age is about 60. The implementation started more than two years ago now, and we are still daily occupied with it. Whether the Eastern Province is one of the districts I do not want to say off the top of my head.

[Question] Do you see the implementation of this draft as something controversial in national politics, white politics?

[Answer] One or several months ago, we moved around a bit within the 27th district, and about the time we were implementing the law there, some of the districts were having by-elections or referenda in which potential problems would possibly surface. But we really did not encounter a single problem that gave us any headaches.

[Question] Why is it that Stellenbosch men are now being called up for the "Dad's Army"? Stellenbosch doesn't have any riot problem, does it?

[Answer] It is simply part of a general program that began some time ago, before the recent disturbances. The Stellenbosch call-up is an unfortunate happenstance that now comes up for comment whenever riot situations are the topic of discussion.

8117

CSO: 3401/234

SOUTH AFRICA

## PRETORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN STRONG MOVE TO RIGHT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 10

[Text] The Afrikaner Student Union (ASB) met with a fierce counterreaction after its recent colloquy with the black Inkatha Movement. At the spearhead of this opposition stood the Afrikaner Student Front (ASF).

Already in the rush after the general election of 1981, a political shift toward the right was taking place on Afrikaner university campuses. This tendency was especially observable at the University of Pretoria (UP). During a public assembly addressed by Mr F.W. de Klerk at the university, for example, NP supporters had to be hastily driven away when rightist students stepped on the platform and took over the meeting.

Considering that the youth movements of political parties had been forbidden to operate on the UP campus, however, there was a great need for joint rightist political student activity. The leftist radical student movement, Polstu, which was founded by frustrated leftists at the time of the ASB congress of 1980, was already allowed on the campus. Polstu, however, had already begun to decline earlier.

After the NP schism of 1982, the attack began in deadly earnest for the opening up of the university [to all population groups]. Conservative students fought back, however, and at a huge gathering of 3 000 students, an integrated campus was rejected by a great majority. This gesture united rightist forces even further and strengthened the need for ongoing joint actions.

In June of 1983 rightist students from different political parties thus came together to pursue this objective. The leading figures were Messrs Norman Kok, the leader of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] Youth Combat Action Group, Thinus Roos and Koos Kemp, the vice-chairman of the representative student council. A Pilot meeting was held on 17 August, and a steering committee of eleven members was appointed.

These preparatory steps led to the founding of the ASF on 20 October, 1983, with Messrs Kok and Roos as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The referendum campaign was already in the home stretch at that time, and the organization immediately accepted a unanimous motion in which the government's proposed constitutional dispensation was rejected. A summons was issued to all students to

vote against the new constitution, so that the traditions and ideals of the Whites could survive.

The declared goals of the ASF include the scientific evaluation of separate development, the recognition of a people's right to its own political structures and the right of the Whites to self-determination. In this way it sets for itself the goal of fostering unabashed Afrikaner loyalty.

In the 18 months since its foundation the ASF has produced a turn-around in student political life at UP. Where political conversation had formerly been expressed in leftist terms, the great majority of conservatives now have an association that has articulated the political attitude and ideals of the average Afrikaner student. So it was not surprising when 750 students showed up on 13 March last year at the first public assembly of the ASF, to listen to Dr A.P. Treurnicht as guest speaker. On this occasion, the chairman of the ASF, Mr Kok, placed great emphasis on the association's pursuit of a white democracy and a separate fatherland.

Upon the foundation of the Afrikaner People's Guard (AV) last year, the ASF promised its full support to the new cultural movement. When leftist propagandists tried shortly thereafter to catch the AV leader, Prof Carel Boshoff off guard politically, demanding his resignation as full professor at UP, the ASF reacted immediately. It distributed a protest paper, in which Prof Boshoff's right to freedom of opinion and action was defended. The role of the ASF in ensuring the failure of that attack against Prof Boshoff strengthened the sharp rightist shift in student politics.

At the time of its first anniversary of existence, the ASF also held a successful meeting at which Mr Louis Stofberg, secretary-general of the HNP, spoke to the students. This meeting was followed up by a conference at which Prof A.D. Pont of the Dutch Reformed Church (NHK) and Mr Daan Van der Merwe, MP for Risik, appeared as speakers.

This year the ASF has become stronger and stronger. In order to foster contact among students, the association brought to birth on 5 March its campus monthly, the ASF NEWS. Since then, four issues have already appeared, and leftist opposition to the paper's political statements has still never amounted to anything more than a bickering over technical points.

In response to pressure for a protest meeting against the contemplated repeal of Article 16 of the immorality law and the law forbidding mixed marriages, the ASF invited Mr Jaap Marais, the leader of the HNP, to address the students. The uneasy shuffling of the leftists was almost audible when Mr Marais addressed a largely rightist audience of 800 students on the campus.

Many students were in agreement that the granting of an honorary doctorate in public administration to Mr P.W. Botha could not be justified in the present political situation. In this, too, the ASF expressed the opinion of the student masses. The association published a statement in which the merits of such an award were strongly doubted.

With the ASF well entrenched on the UP campus, and the continued growth of opposition nationwide to campus integration, the possibility has now surfaced of

expansion to other campuses. The possibility of success at the national level is reinforced by the fact that a student organization such as the ASB is now becoming more and more involved in leftist politics.

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CSO: 3401/233

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT AV CONGRESS--Arrangements for the mammoth People's Congress on the theme of the threat of American liberalism are in their final stages. Last-minute registrations are being received from delegates at an increased tempo by the Afrikaner People's Guard (AV) office in Pretoria, and all indications are that the People's Congress will be well attended. Great interest prevails, especially since the leader of the AV, Prof Carel Boshoff, the leader of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], Mr Jaap Marais, and the KP [Conservative Party] leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, are to appear. All three will address the assembly on Friday evening, 30 May in the Pretoria City Hall. To all inquiries, the American embassy in Pretoria has refused to comment on the People's Congress and its theme. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 1] 8117

CSO: 3401/232

**ZAMBIA**

**DEBT RESCHEDULING ANNOUNCED**

**Japan Defers Debt**

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

JAPAN has rescheduled Zambia's K24.7 million debt to 1995 following conclusions reached with the Paris Club on July 20 last year.

The agreement to reschedule the debt was signed in Lusaka yesterday by Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Masatoshi Ohta and permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Dr Ephraim Kaunga.

Dr Kaunga thanked Japan for the decision to delay repayments of the debt and said it was a significant gesture consider-

ing the serious economic problems the country was facing.

"It will give us a little time to restructure our economy and it is my hope that when payment is due, the economy will be strong enough to enable us to settle the debt without difficulties."

He commended Japan for supporting Zambia's economy in various fields, saying the rescheduling of the debt was only one of such major supportive efforts.

"The economic problems Zambia is facing at the moment are enormous,

hence the importance of this event today," Dr Kaunga said.

In reply, Mr Ohta said it was his hope that the "small" measure taken by his government would help revitalise Zambia's economy.

The extended debts involved K6.8 million from the overseas economic cooperation fund, K10.8 million from capital export/import by Bank of Japan and K7.1 million commercial debts insured by the Japanese government.

**Sweden Defers Debt**

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

SWEDEN has re-scheduled Zambia's commercial debts amounting to K4 million to be repaid between 1989 and 1994.

The rescheduling agreement was signed by Swedish ambassador to Zambia Mr Jan Olander and permanent secretary for the Ministry of Finance Dr Ephraim Kaunga in

Lusaka yesterday.

Dr Kaunga said the agreement was in line with the Paris Club protocol signed in July last year.

Mr Olander said Sweden had rescheduled Zambia's

debts because she understood Zambia's economic problems and wanted to participate in building a firm foundation for her economic development.

Early this year, Sweden



26 July 1985

cancelled Zambia's debts of K12 million when President Kaunda visited that country. Zambia receives K43 million worth of Swedish aid every year.

Dr Kaunga said the relief was a further gesture of Sweden's interest in Zambia's development and an expression of confidence in her leadership.

And the Canadian government is to provide Zambia with K31.5 million aid during 1985/86 for projects designed to improve rural areas, create more job opportunities and increase food self-sufficiency, reports Zana.

This is contained in a paper from the Canadian

International Development Agency (CIDA) on Canada's role in Zambia which said "Canadians were helping Zambia's short-term food shortages and assisting in its long-term agricultural development."

CIDA is to provide K26.7 million to strengthen agricultural planning in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and at the University of Zambia's school of agriculture. Canadian professors were working with local instructors to improve agricultural education.

The paper said research was underway to develop strains of rainfed wheat

and should commercial production prove successful, it would reduce costly irrigation and the need for imported wheat.

A major construction project was providing a network of 84 storage sheds for maize and fertiliser. It would improve distribution, reduce post-harvest losses because of rain and pest damage.

Since 1981, CIDA had spent K60 million to construct 500 km of feeder roads. This had opened up previously inaccessible lands and increased food production by enabling fishermen to get their fish to market.

### Canada Defers Debt

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

CANADA has agreed to reschedule loans worth K21 million as a sympathetic gesture to Zambia's economic problems.

The loans were obtained through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Export Development Corporation (EDC) and the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB).

Of the total amount rescheduled, about K14 million was a loan negotiated between CWB and Indeco in 1974 for the supply of wheat to Zambia.

Acting permanent secretary for the Ministry of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Fred Siame and Bank of Zambia general manager Mr Michael Mwape signed for Zambia, while CWB treasurer Mr David

Olfert and Mr Craig Turner, an economist for Canadian International Programmes signed for Canada.

Mr Siame said in addition to the rescheduling of the loans, Canada had agreed to turn all aid given to Zambia from 1984 onwards into grants.

She had promised to help Zambia with her balance of payments problems.

Mr Siame thanked the Canadian government for the gesture and hoped that the country would respond positively to Zambia's requests during the Paris Club consultative meeting now taking place in France.

Mr Turner said while the rescheduling of loans was not a pleasant exercise, his government and the CWB in particular appreciated problems Zambia was facing.

Meanwhile, Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee Mrs Betty Chilunga has commended the warm relations existing between Zambia and Italy, reports Zana.

She was speaking in Chipata when she inspected 31 tractors and seven grinding mills loaned to Zambia through the Eastern Cooperative Union by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

CSO: 3400/586

ZAMBIA

INTENSIFIED BORDER TRADE TO CURB SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA plans to intensify trade with neighbouring countries to curb smuggling along her borders. Party Secretary-General Zulu said in Chililabombwe yesterday.

Mr Zulu spoke when he addressed Party militants at Kasumbalesa border post, at the start of his tour of the Copperbelt Province.

Mr Zulu said the public should help fight smuggling which posed a danger to Zambia's economy.

The Party and its Government had initiated business with neighbours on a small-scale. Increased trade could lessen the illegal activities.

He urged customs and immigration officers to protect the good image of Zambia through dedication to duty. The officers should guard against corruption and bribery.

The Government was aware of their problems like that of accommodation but implored them to make sacrifices.

"I know you are honest people, but smugglers are a cunning lot." In the past, smuggling was on a small scale. Now it had assumed greater dimensions which called for better and more sophisticated means to combat it.

Zambia's economic survival lies in hard work. Mr Zulu called for a quick deployment of unemployed people to agricultural industry.

He made the call when he addressed district Party leaders, Government heads of department, chiefs, labour, and church officials at Lubengele hall.

"Please have enough courage to tell your unemployed relatives that they hold the key to get Zambia out of her economic crisis."

The wealth of any country lay in the labour output of its people. From now on the slogan should be: "No sweat no sweet no work no food."

This may sound harsh in a country striving to serve the interests of its people along socialist lines through Humanism, but a more radical approach was required to achieve our economic objectives, he said.

On assertions by Mr Kapandula that most smugglers came from other towns like Kabwe and Lusaka, Mr Zulu said the fact that these people were not caught and charged meant that some Chililabombwe residents were involved in the racket.

ZAMBIA

SEED TRADE WITH RSA, SOUTHERN STATES TO COMMENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text] | **ROP is to send 28,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds to Zimbabwe and Mozambique and 5,000 tonnes of cotton seeds to South Africa for crushing and in turn get crude oil from there for refining in Zambia.**

The seeds to be sent outside for processing are the excess of what ROP can handle as a result of massive production by farmers and maintenance problems at the Lusaka ROP plant.

The decision to send the seeds to the three countries was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Indeco deputy managing director and ROP general manager Mrs Namukolo Silangwa and Mr Daniel Mhango, respectively, during a tour of ROP works by senior members of the news media.

Mr Mhango said 18,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds would be sent to Zimbabwe towards the end of this year while 10,000 tonnes would go to Mozambique next month.

Negotiations were going on for 5,000 tonnes of cotton seeds to be despatched to South Africa.

Under the arrangement no foreign exchange would be involved because ROP would pay in Kwacha for transportation up to Victoria Falls with Zimbabwean and South African companies bringing back to Victoria Falls crude oil for refining in Zambia by ROP.

Mr Mhango told newsmen that Zimbabwe and South African companies would sell within their countries by-products of sunflower and cotton seeds which were cake and husks as payment while surpluses would be passed on to ROP.

Deficits from the deals would be surcharged to ROP and these were expected to be minimal.

## STOPGAP

Mrs Silangwa and Mr Mhango stressed that the arrangement was a stop-gap measure aimed at getting rid of excess stocks of sunflower and cotton seeds, farmers had produced over the years and make way for new harvests which were expected to be massive this marketing season.

The Lusaka plant was being rehabilitated to expand capacity to meet farmers' increased production. The rehabilitation exercise was expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Speaking after the tour conducted by ROP works manager Mr Archie Mbewe Mrs. Silangwa commended farmers' response to grow more oil seeds and said it was a challenge to ROP which two years ago stipulated that it might have to import oil seeds for using in its expanded plant.

"The situation has changed so fast. A need to expand processing facilities has already arisen and we are already addressing ourselves to it," she said.

Mrs Silangwa stressed the need to offer farmers prices that would induce them to go into production of oil seeds in line with the Party and its Government policy of giving maximum incentives to farmers.

"The current situation when we find ourselves with lots and lots of locally grown soya beans, sunflower and cotton seeds therefore gives us an opportunity to move towards becoming self-reliant in cooking oil and stock-feeds."

## FAR SHORT

But Mrs Silangwa pointed out that the oil seeds available for crushing could only provide 20,000 metric tonnes of cooking oil which fell far short of the established annual demand for cooking oil of more than 40,000 tonnes.

"We still have a long way to go to become self-sufficient. The shortest route is that of giving greater financial incentives to farmers and all those involved in providing extension services, collecting and storing the farm produce and the processors of these seeds," she added.

Mr Mbewe expressed disappointment at the reluctance by Zambian farmers to utilise husks from cotton seeds which ROP was offering freely.

The husks could be used for making stockfeed when mixed with other ingredients. In other countries husks were sold, he said.

ZAMBIA

NEW LAND LAW SCARES OFF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Land Conversion of Titles Amendment Act of 1985 has caused a stir abroad and this may discourage foreign investment in Zambia.

Lusaka businessman and chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Vernon Mwaanga said this in a statement released in Lusaka yesterday after his tour of Australia, Japan and China.

The business community in the three countries expressed concern over the new law which restricted land title for non-Zambians to five years from 99-year freehold tenure.

He had assured investors

that the Zincom and the Commercial Farmers Bureau had made representations to the Government with a view to obtaining guidelines.

"The new Land Conversion of Titles Amendment Act of 1985 restricting land title for non-Zambians to five years from 99 years freehold which went through Parliament in April is causing alarm and raises questions of incompatibility because of Government's declared policy of inviting foreign investment."

There was widespread criticism of the Industrial Development Act of 1977 which was "too regulatory".

There was concern about the long time it took to

remit profit and expatriate gratuities from Zambia and the unpaid commercial pipeline debt relating to payment for goods which Zambia had already obtained.

Although the Government had embarked on a successful rescheduling of the public debt through the Paris and the London clubs, the payment of goods which Zambia had consumed was "ignored."

Mr Mwaanga stressed that foreign investors wanted a clear investment code before they would take a move.

He found a tremendous "reservoir of goodwill" for Zambia.

CSO: 3400/584

ZAMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF ENERGY FIRM ANNOUNCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] THE Zambia Industrial and Mining Company (Zimco) is re-organising the Zambia National Energy Corporation to ensure efficiency and the continuous flow of oil, director-general Mr James Mapoma said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mapoma, who was speaking in an interview, said under the new arrangement the ZNEC secretariat and staff would fall directly under the conglomerate because the company was vital in the energy sector.

He said reorganisation of the ZNEC which was being done with the help of the Ministry of Finance, Bank of Zambia and the Ministry of

Power, Transport and Communications had reached an advanced stage with consultations being on a daily basis.

"National Energy is a very important company in the energy sector and requires direct supervision."

Mr Mapoma said the reorganisation of the ZNEC was a continuous one involving parastatals aimed at boosting their performance.

Its reorganisation did not imply that the conglomerate was not satisfied with the performance of the company previously.

The importance of

ZNEC lay in the fact that it dealt with the Tazama pipeline, refinery and the supply of fuel and its importation. "The operations of National Energy have been satisfactory," he said.

On the takeover of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia by Zimco, Mr Mapoma said this would be done soon as the conglomerate was now looking into the internal organisation of the board.

He said the legal process of the takeover had already been finalised and it would not be long before the board was taken over.

CSO: 3400/583

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE MINER'S STRIKE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has launched a probe into causes of the recent seven-day strike on the Copperbelt in which more than 4,000 miners have been sacked over the Mukuba pension scheme.

Acting Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Clement Mwananshiku who said this in Lusaka yesterday added that the Government would make its stand known over the dismissals after a report had been submitted.

Mr Mwananshiku who is Minister of Health made the remarks when asked to comment on a call by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) to appoint an independent committee of inquiry to study the miners' grievances.

ZCTU acting general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa said in Kitwe on Wednesday that the Zam-

bia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) was wrong to sack the miners without establishing whether the Mukuba pension scheme over which they were fired had been widely accepted by them.

But Mr Mwananshiku said he could not comment on the ZCTU call because no official approach had been made by the labour movement to the Government.

"We are still waiting for the ZCTU to approach us. Until we get that official approach we cannot react to their call," he said.

The ZCTU executive committee is to hold a meeting soon to discuss the dismissals.

In Kitwe MUZ held an emergency supreme council meeting yesterday.

Sources said the talks centred on the miners' strike and the fate of the sacked workers.

CSO: 3400/583

ZAMBIA

MINERS WIN PAY INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] **MINERS** have won pay increments ranging from K47 to K65 a month, it was announced yesterday.

The increments were announced by Mine-workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) officials at public meetings held in all mining towns where miners were briefed on the outcome of the MUZ supreme council meeting held in Kitwe last Friday on the controversial Mukuba pension scheme.

MUZ officials said the increments were part of the collective agreement between the union and the Copper Mining Employers Association which represents the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

The increments are to be

paid on August 1 with back pay for three months.

In Kitwe, Nkana MUZ branch chairman, Mr Moses Bwali told about 3,000 miners at Chamboli township that the lowest paid miners on G8 and G5 salary scales would get the

highest increment of K65 a month while those in G4 and G3 will receive K54.

Miners in G2 and G1 scales will receive K47. The miners would receive further rises in August next year.

The entry point for the lowest paid miner would now be K287 from August — 1986 — an increase of K123 in less than two years.

The G3 and G4 salary scale workers who would get K54 salary increment on August 1 will next year get a further K47 pay rise.

Those who would get K47 this year will have K42 added to their salaries in August next year.

MUZ further won a monthly K20 transport allowance for its members from K8 and more public holidays to bring them to seven a year. The additional holidays are Africa Freedom Day and Heroes and Unity Day.

Miners who go to work on those days would be paid overtime.

Car loans for G1 miners have been increased to K6,000. The union failed to clinch a K50 a month cost of living allowance because of the dwindling copper reserves and falling production figures.

"We had proposed K8,000 car loans because the price of a vehicle in Zambia has gone up. The management rejected that and reduced the amount they could offer to K6,000," Mr Bwali said.



And miners who quality for bicycle loans will now collect them from mine stores instead of the local shops to avoid cheating which had become common. Miners bought other goods instead of bicycles or simply obtained cash from shop owners.

Mr Bwali said the suggestion to turn the K500 motor cycle loans into furniture loans was deferred to later negotiations.

ZCCM would now issue overalls to miners working in dusty areas three times a year instead of once.

On the controversial Mukuba Scheme Mr Bwali said the scheme's board of trustees would announce dates on which miners who wish to withdraw from the scheme could do so.

He urged miners who were sacked for taking part in the week-long strike over the pension scheme to appeal against the sackings through established channels.

He appealed to the Party and its Government not to apply to MUZ statutory instrument number six which revokes automatic

deduction by employers of union dues to trade unions whose members go on strikes.

He said application of the regulation to MUZ would weaken the union and the mining industry would be adversely affected.

He told miners that an attempt to destroy MUZ would mean the end of their future. They would have no more representation.

He however, said MUZ was preparing forms which miners would have to fill for their subscriptions to be channelled to MUZ should the Government put into force the crippling regulation.

Principal labour officer Mr Alfred Nyirenda said in Lusaka on June 3 that the strike by miners meant automatic application of the statutory instrument against MUZ.

The Chamboli meeting was attended by MUZ deputy national chairman Mr Charles Mbao.

CSO: 3400/583

ZAMBIA

NEW OIL SHIPMENT EASES SHORTAGE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

THE FUEL shortage in Zambia, which recently forced the country to import 5 600 tonnes of diesel from South Africa, is expected to be eased with the arrival in Tanzania of a 67 000-tonne shipment of crude oil destined for Zambia's Ndola refinery.

According to a recent edition of the Africa Economic Digest (AED), the shipment arrived at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam on June 1. Tazama Pipelines, which operates the oil import pipelines from there to Zambia, has already begun pumping.

The consignment is expected to meet demand into July and, the report states, "bringing a temporary halt to recent fuel shortages".

"Tazama had not pumped any crude since early May and Chuula (Zambia's Power, Transport and Communications minister, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula) said the government had had to buy 5 600 tonnes of diesel from South Africa to alleviate shortages.

"This is almost double the three million-litre purchase announced in early May and, with the crude shipment, should ensure that there will be no problem in bringing in the maize harvest".

Zambia's shortage of fuel was

caused by government problems in negotiating a new oil facility with commercial banks to replace the one which expired on April 24, said the magazine.

The main obstacle to agreement on a 1985/86 facility is arrears on the 1984/85 facility caused by balance-of-payments problems, and has led to the suspension of disbursements by commercial banks.

It is understood, however, that while the 1985/86 facility is still far from being signed, the Zambian government has in fact repaid some of its arrears.

The 1984/85 facility has been extended, with the line of credit kept open on a reduced level. It is on this basis that the 67 000-tonne crude oil shipment was financed.

AED says that any improvement in Zambia's balance-of-payments situation will depend on "reactivation of the IMF standby facility". An IMF team visited Zambia over April/May and at a recent reciprocal visit to Washington by Zambian officials, "it was hoped they would be able to finalise a new reform package", says the AED.

CSO: 3400/582

ZAMBIA

# ISRAELI POINTS TO HIGH AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIAN farmers are capable of achieving high yields of agricultural produce for export with proper management of soil and irrigation systems, an Israeli economist and farmer Mr Or Uri has said.

He was speaking after a film show on farming techniques organised for farmers at Curray Farms in Lusaka's Makeni area.

Mr Uri said it was possible to harvest 250 tonnes of tomatoes per hectare in Zambia because the country has good conditions for growing various cash crops.

Farms in Israel were established in rocky areas but despite this their yields were good.

The Israeli farmer whose visit is under the auspices of Curray Farms said the drip irrigation system invented by Israel 20 years ago was ideal for Zambia as its watering of crops was more effective than the overhead sprinkler system.

The drip irrigation system irrigated fields effectively as it emitted water

sprouts on concentrated sports of farmland.

Mr Uri said the Netafim Company who were the originators of drip system had continued to introduce the technique for both large and small plots.

"Our conditions are very bad compared to those of Zambia, but we have achieved high yields of high quality and I think

Zambian farmers are also capable of achieving that especially that the soil here is good."

He was optimistic that local farmers would succeed with the Netafim irrigation equipment, adding that the application of nutrients through the drip irrigation system was the most efficient method of fertilisation.

The Israeli agricultural expert will move on to Malawi as part of his African tour.

CSO: 3400/582

ZAMBIA

HEAVY RAINS LEAVE LUANO VILLAGERS FACING HUNGER

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 9,000 people in Luano Valley in Mkushi district are starving and many lives may be lost if relief food is not delivered to the area immediately.

Mkushi district governor, Mr Willard Ntalasha said yesterday that the hunger which was caused by the destruction of crops by heavy rains has reached alarming proportions.

Outside donors have been unable to provide relief food supplies to Luano Valley because they did not have the correct figures of the population of people.

The situation has been aggravated by bad roads which made relief supplies difficult to reach the area as only four wheel drive vehicles can reach it.

Recently officials from the office of the Member of the Central Committee were in Luano Valley for a census of the starving people in Luano Valley.

And an epidemic of diarrhoea may break out in some parts of Senanga West where some villagers have to draw untreated water.

Health Assistant in-charge of Mutomena Rural Health centre Mr Joseph Simutowe said villagers were forced to draw water from unhygienic holes because of insufficient wells in the area.

He pointed out that work had not yet started on the 13 wells which NORAD (Norwegian International Development Agency) intended to sink some time last year.

Mr Simutowe said because of the critical situation, villagers were ready to provide labour if materials and technical advice were offered.

He noted that the villages facing water problems were Mulele, Ngombe, Lyawezi, Mwanambao, Liwandamo and Kang'unung'unu. — ZANA/ZIS

CSO: 3400/582

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA CALLS CABINDA INCIDENT VICTORY FOR ANGOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has described as a "treble" victory the recent killing and capture of some South African army personnel on a sabotage mission in Angola.

Dr Kaunda who led a high powered Zambian delegation to a one-day visit to Luanda yesterday said the capture of a South African captain and the killing of two of his colleagues who were in the process of destroying an oil refinery in Cabinda province was a commendable victory for Angola.

"It is a treble victory because the enemy agents were captured, have been exposed and failed to carry out their mission."

Dr Kaunda told his Angola counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the beginning of official talks in the Angolan capital that Zambia knew all along that all activities aimed at destroying Angola's infrastructure were being carried out by Pretoria and not Unita rebel forces.

"The outside world also knows as well as we do that it is not rebel forces of Unita planning the destruction of property in Angola but South African forces."

He praised Angola for treating the captured captain in a humane manner.

## PROBLEMS

Zambia and the international community sympathised with Angola and would support the struggle of the Angolan people.

Dr Kaunda catalogued causes of problems facing not only Angola, but other Frontline states as well.

Earlier, Mr Dos Santos said the oil company was to be attacked by a South African task force and if the act had succeeded it would have dealt a serious blow to Angola.

Angola's Defence Minister Mr Pedro Maria Tonha said Angola would give social conditions to South Africa for the release of the bodies of the saboteurs and its captain now being held captive in Luanda.

But he would not indicate yesterday when Angola would present the conditions. The issue was still being studied, he said.

In a joint communique after the meeting, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the steady progress the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) had made since its inception and called on the international community to join in SADCC's struggle for economic liberation.

They expressed solidarity with those still fighting for freedom.

President Kaunda is expected to return to Mfuwe to continue his holiday today.

ZAMBIA

TEMBO CALLS FOR COMMANDO DISCIPLINE, ALERTNESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA Army commander Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo has called for strict discipline among the defence force's commandos.

Officiating at a pass-out parade of the second group of commandos at the unit's headquarters in Ndola yesterday, Gen Tembo said he had received disturbing reports of indiscipline among commandos when the unit was based in Katete, Eastern Province.

"This was a very bad show which I do not want repeated here. A unit like this must stay free from any conflicts or controversies especially with the heavy local population here," he said.

In times of war they would need the support of the local people. If they did not cultivate good living relationships with them in times of peace it would be difficult to do so when the need arose.

The Copperbelt was a more volatile area than Eastern Province. "While people in Katete did not react to your provocations, the people here can easily rise against you and refuse to cooperate if they find that you do not treat them well. To be forewarned is to be forearmed," he said.

The Copperbelt was "a very sensitive part of Zambia" where provocations abound. But like any highly qualified person, commandos must display maximum discipline, simplicity and tolerance while maintaining the highest vigilance.

Gen Tembo who expressed his regret at the death of one commando during training said his death should serve as a serious lesson. Others should learn that in the course of their serious duties, they were in the shadows of death.

"Hence the need for you to apply yourselves totally to carry out your mission successfully. Your motto must be to get the enemy before he gets you."

As commandos they were weapons themselves. The training that they had received was sufficient armour for them to neutralise an enemy and to defend themselves effectively.

But he warned against the use of weapons on innocent people. "Anybody found abusing this weapon you have got now will be dealt with seriously."

He told the graduates that Zambia was enjoying relative peace but there were indications that the

calm and quiet was not total or permanent as the instabilities in neighbouring countries spilt into Zambia.

"As an army, we must always be ready to repel any enemy intrusions into our country. In addition we must penetrate our enemy lines with a view not only to identify the motives but also neutralise the sources of external destabilisation.

"You are the instruments of this neutralisation," Gen Tembo told the commandos.

He promised to look into the problems the unit was facing because of inadequate funding.

After the pass-out the graduates who were the first group to be instructed by Zambian instructors put up demonstrations in various types of armed and unarmed combats including a rescue operation.

Unit commander Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Waluka said that out of 398 men only 179 completed the course and qualified as commandos while out of 35 officers only four completed and qualified.

Col Waluka said during training which lasted 11 months instead of nine because of moving camp from Katete to Ndola one private Valentine Mwansa died.

ZAMBIA

AIR FORCE ALERTED TO POSSIBLE AIR ATTACKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Air Force has been urged to be alert and vigilant at all times.

Ministry of Defence permanent secretary Mr Phineas Musukwa who made the call in Lusaka yesterday urged the force to engage skilled and qualified personnel to run its expensive and sophisticated equipment.

Speaking at a pass-out parade of officers who qualified for the first flying instructors' course at the ZAF base in Lusaka, Mr Musukwa said the military and political situation prevailing in the region was volatile and demanded that the air force as a wing of the defence force was ready to defend Zambia.

"As you are aware the Party and its Government is, as a matter of principle, committed to the total liberation of Namibia and the end of apartheid in South Africa. The struggle by our brothers and sisters in these countries is a just one and so we have to support it."

The air force had an inescapable duty to defend Zambia against enemy air attacks and to achieve that objective pilots must fly their aircraft proficiently, skilfully and confidently.

It must ensure that cadet pilots attained high flying professional standards.

ZAF was equipped with expensive and sophisticated equipment and required well-trained and

skilled manpower to operate and maintain it.

"I would therefore emphasise the need for all personnel to look after this equipment with utmost care."

Mr Musukwa hailed the force for answering the call by the Party and its Government to localise the training of officers to conserve the scarce foreign exchange.

Earlier ZAF commander Major-General Hannaniah Lungu said although his wing had decided to localise training of instructors that was not at the expense of standards.

Gen Lungu said the idea was to reduce the nation's foreign exchange bill while maintaining standards.

The localisation of training had enabled the force to increase its number of training manpower.

He urged the graduating officers to exercise high standards of discipline to enhance professionalism.

Gen Lungu said the majority of the aviation accidents was caused by pilots error and indiscipline and urged the officers to desist from the practice to experiment on new developments.

The instructors must fly and instruct alongside the established procedures and be loyal to the force and the nation.

"We must uphold the high standards now obtaining in the air force."

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

DUTCH GRANT SECURED--The Netherlands government has given Zambia K44 million grant to import raw materials and revamp her small-scale industries. Of this amount, K16.4 million is meant to reduce Zambia's balance of payments. The grant was clinched at the end of the annual bilateral consultations between the two countries held in Lusaka on Wednesday. The Zambian team was headed by National Commission for Development Planning acting permanent secretary Mr Wasamunu Lafafa while The Netherlands was led by head of South Africa division Mr Roelof Harkema. The Netherlands government will provide K9.2 million to aid projects mainly concentrated in the Western Province while K7.1 million has been set aside for technical assistance. The Netherlands has earmarked K4.2 million to be spread over four years to promote cooperation between its universities and the University of Zambia (Unza). "Within the framework of The Netherlands programme for rural development, an additional amount of K2.5 million will be set aside for a period of two years for the Kalabo agricultural project," Mr Lafafa said. In reply, Mr Harkema said his country was committed to assisting Zambia in solving her problems, but stressed the need for Zambia to mobilise her physical and human resources. "Yet we agree that she needs external help to speed up her economic development." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 85 p 1]

SWEDISH VISA RULE SCRAPPED--Zambia and Sweden have abolished visa requirements for their nationals travelling to either country. The agreement to waive the visa requirement was signed in Lusaka yesterday between acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba and Swedish ambassador to Zambia Mr Jan Olander. Mr Chomba who is Minister of Home Affairs said the agreement would herald a new phase in relationships between the two countries. He was happy that the relations between the two countries were warm, adding that Zambia had enjoyed help given by Sweden. "Our two countries have been closely associated for a long time. Zambia has benefited from the bilateral relations," he said. The removal of the visa requirements would facilitate travel of the nationals from the two countries to either Zambia or Sweden. Mr Olander agreed with Mr Chomba that the agreement was a sign of the close cooperation that existed between the two countries. He noted that Sweden and Zambia shared identical views on various international issues. "This agreement will contribute to make contact easier between the two people," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jun 85 p 5]



26 July 1985

BELGIUM EXTENDS HEALTH ASSISTANCE--Belgium has extended her technical assistance agreements with Zambia for projects at Lusaka's Chainama College of Health Sciences and Mount Makulu Research Station involving a total of K6.9 million. The extension of the programme was contained in three agreements signed yesterday by Belgian ambassador to Zambia Mrs Christina Funes-Noppen and acting permanent secretary for the National Commission for Development Planning Mr Wasamunu Lafafa. The Belgian government has been funding the Chainama college project which Belgium has since 1976 and has now been extended to July 1986. The project involves about K4.5 million. Belgium has provided a team of medical doctors and technicians, equipment, vehicles, spare parts, vaccines and the training of Zambians both locally and in Belgium. The third agreement on Mount Makulu Research Station involved about K2.4 million to strengthen the plant protection section. The assistance in 1976 has been extended to September 1986. Belgium would under the agreement continue to provide highly qualified experts in agricultural research and would provide various equipment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 85 p 5]

SAUDI ARABIAN MEDICAL SUPPLIES--Saudi Arabia wants to develop bilateral and friendly relations with Zambia, charge d'affaires Mr Anwar Mirza said in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Mirza said this at Lusaka International Airport when he presented 28 tonnes of drugs, 2,000 medical booklets and surgical equipment to Prime Minister Musokotwane from King Fahd. He said the King had donated the gifts as a practical demonstration of his desire to develop bilateral and friendly relations with Zambia. King Fahd sent the gifts in appreciation of Zambia's international understanding and contribution to the welfare of mankind. Mr Musokotwane thanked Saudi Arabia and especially King Fahd for the donation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/587

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE'S OPPOSITION GETS LITTLE PUBLICITY IN PRESS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

Only three days before the announcement that Zimbabwe's first post-independence general election would be held between June 27 and July 2, the country's Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission issued a warning about the conditions that must prevail if the poll is not only to be free and fair but to achieve internal and international credibility as well.

The "necessary recipe," stated the commission, includes fair and unbiased coverage for all the parties in Zimbabwe's own local news media.

In fact, all news outlets here, however, are effectively state controlled, and so to a greater or lesser degree support Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF) party.

The two notable exceptions are the monthly magazine *Moto*, which is published by the Catholic Church's own Mambo Press, and the weekly *Financial Gazette*.

*Moto* enjoys a wide readership among the semi-skilled and professional classes of blacks, and although it does not go in for daring investigative reporting, carries articles which are academically critical of Za-

nu(PF) ideology alongside much that is pro-government.

In its own cautious way, too, the *Financial Gazette* has kept its largely white readership in the influential business and farming communities well informed about official misdeeds, particularly in the economic sphere. It has come under savage attack from time to time for doing so.

However, neither *Moto* nor the *Financial Gazette* would ever dream of urging their readers to vote against Zanu(PF).

Whereas no other news outlet here would ever hesitate before urging readers or listeners to vote for Zanu(PF).

The two national daily papers published in Harare and Bulawayo, the two cities' Sunday newspapers, and the weekly *Manica Post* published in Mutare, come under the para-statal Mass Media Trust which owns a majority shareholding in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd (once the highly profitable South African Argus Group subsidiary, the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company).

But no newspaper has

been as slavish in pursuing the Zanu(PF) line as radio and television have under the direction of the state-owned Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, most of whose policy makers were recruited from the wartime "Radio Free Zimbabwe" in Maputo.

The ZBC Director-General, Mr Tirivavi Kangai (brother of the Technology Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai) has announced that parties will be able to buy commercial broadcasting time during the election campaign only if they avoid "negative" material and do not "question Zimbabwe's national institutions".

Among "national institutions" defined by Mr Kangai are Parliament, the judiciary, President Canaan Banana, and — unique among the world's prime ministers in receiving such status — Mr Mugabe himself.

What appears to be a new reporting policy by the ZBC was reflected in its bulletins of June 2 when, for the first time in years, stations mentioned the name of a government opponent outside the context of an attack on him by a Zanu(PF) speaker.

Remarks made by the Zanu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, at a rally that day in Bulawayo were reported briefly among local news items. Then the ZBC newswriters felt it necessary to add that "political observers" believed Mr Nkomo's efforts were "the last kicks of a dying horse".

Yet there is an obvious demand for news about the Zanu leader, even outside his traditional area of support in Matabeleland.

On days when news of Mr Nkomo hits the front page of the pro-government Bulawayo daily, the *Chronicle*, there is a mad scramble for copies when they go on sale in the streets of Harare shortly after noon.

The *Chronicle's* sister paper, the *Herald*, has by that hour already been on sale in Harare since before dawn, containing most of the news items printed in the Bulawayo daily.

By far the most independent line tolerated from any Mass Media Trust newspaper is that of the *Sunday Mail*. Its editor, Mr Willie Musarurwa, is a former official of Zanu, although he now maintains a discreet distance between himself and Mr Nkomo's party.

To the continual annoyance of foreign correspondents, opposition party leaders here usually time their major announcements for Saturday mornings, in the hope of gaining at least a little local publicity in the Sunday Mail's columns. Sometimes they have been disappointed.

In a very bold gesture indeed, the Sunday Mail's cartoonist last month caricatured the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Justin Nyoka, who as well as being a highly influential civil servant is a top ranking official of Zanu(PF) in Midlands province.

Mr Nyoka, who had been embroiled in controversy with the Zimbabwe Promotion Council over the treatment of the foreign press, was depicted as a clown balancing on a tightrope and juggling with an array of "Clangers waiting to be dropped".

Until only a few months ago, lampooning such a prominent figure would have been taken as a direct challenge to the prestige of Zanu(PF) and Mr Mugabe's rule.

In the past, a trivial reporting error in one newspaper has been followed by the entire gamut of government-controlled news media

being ordered, apparently, to publicise a correction.

The contrasting silence with which the Sunday Mail's provocative cartoon was greeted must rank among the many current causes for hope that Zimbabwe is advancing into a more tolerant era.

Any relaxation in past paranoia about the menace of a hostile press is certain to be welcomed by foreign observers of the elections, along with greater openness toward visiting correspondents and the 30-strong international press corps based in Harare.

Yet with many of Zimbabwe's 2.9 million black voters illiterate and living in rural areas where radio batteries are usually unobtainable, the practical truth is probably that newspapers and broadcasting play a far less significant role in forming opinions than that time-honoured network, the African bush telegraph.

ZIMBABWE

TRAINING OF SMALL BUSINESS OPERATORS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Jun 85 p C2

[Text]

Sunday Mail Reporter  
THE United States Chamber of Commerce has provided \$320 000 for the training of small business operators through the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

"The scheme does not compete with our existing training courses but rather complement them," said Mr Danny Meyer, a co-vice-chairman of ZNCC's Harare branch.

The US-backed scheme, financed through the American chamber's Centre for International Private Enterprise, had been co-ordinated by Harare branch chairman Mr Gabriel Shamu.

Successful training activities have been carried out in Mutare, where the scheme was launched in February, and at other centres including Chiredzi, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Gweru, Murewa and Kadoma. A three-day training programme was held in Harare last week.

Participation in the CIPE programmes is free to ZNCC members and the programme is being combined with a ZNCC

membership drive.

Mr Meyer said the CIPE programme covered a wide range of business practices, including fundamental aspects of business operations.

The US grant was being carefully monitored by representatives of the US chamber in Zimbabwe and the ZNCC would "stretch the money as far as possible" for the maximum benefit of small and medium businesses.

Mr Phil Jumbie, also Harare branch co-vice-chairman, said the CIPE scheme was part of a comprehensive national training programme which for the first time included the participation of university students.

Students had been drawn from the business and accountancy faculties of the University of Zimbabwe, who would be given special courses on the operation of the CIPE programme and later go on attachment to participating businesses to see the success of the training and help iron out any problems as they arose.

CSO: 3400/576

ZIMBABWE

## COLLEGE BUILDING MATERIALS FROM YUGOSLAVIA ROT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

**Sunday Mail Reporter**  
**BUILDING materials**  
worth \$200 000, donated to the ZCTU for its labour college by Yugoslav workers' unions in 1983, have been in the open in Chitungwiza and some of them are now damaged.

The materials, which also include some mattresses, office equipment and blankets, some of which were donated by Bulgarian labour movements, are being kept in the open at a welfare centre for a church organisation situated behind the Seke beerhall in Chitungwiza.

The welfare centre is unfenced and the room in which the security officer employed by the ZCTU, Cde Isaac Giriya, lives, is separated by a wall from the main church building in which some of the asbestos sheetings, ceiling boards, spoiled mattresses and window-frames are being kept. The main door to the church building is made up of flimsy veneer blocks and does not have a lock.

When The Sunday Mail visited the centre last week, Cde Giriya said the damage done to the building materials and some of the mattresses was caused by the weather, termites and bees.

He said: "We have had to remove some of the

mattresses from their crates after they had broken open as a result of the last heavy rains. We have also had to fasten some plastic materials to try to cover some holes on top of the crates to protect the contents from weather damage.

"But the damage has been done, as you can see most of the trusses now look old and worn from a combination of rain, dust, dew and heat."

Cde Giriya also showed The Sunday Mail eight mattresses which he has removed from broken crates to store in the church together with some of the asbestos sheets.

"Those mattresses were damaged when the crates got broken and the plastic coverings torn, so I had to put them there."

Cde Giriya has been guarding the equipment since October last year when the ZCTU moved it to Chitungwiza with the intention of building the labour college there.

The ZCTU and the Yugoslav Embassy in Harare have agreed that Energoprojekt, the Yugoslav engineering and contracting firm engaged in the construction of the hotel and conference centre, will build the la-

bour college later this year.

The interim chairman of the ZCTU, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare, said his organisation and the Ministry of Labour had chosen six possible sites for the proposed labour college.

Cde Mutandare said the ZCTU, together with a team from the Labour Ministry, would liaise with the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning for approval of the final site.

The ZCTU was looking for a site near Harare to cut transport costs and the Ministry of Labour had indicated that such a site would greatly ease matters. All these possibilities were talked of after the Yugoslav Embassy in Harare had expressed some concern over the delay in the construction of the college and the whereabouts of the equipment, almost three years after it had been donated.

Last week, the ZCTU's top brass was busy with preparation of an agenda for its planned July congress and would not say what progress the labour college committee and the education committee had made in acquiring a site for the labour college.

ZIMBABWE

GENERAL MASEKO PRAISES ARMY AT GRADUATION CEREMONY

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

**THE** Zimbabwe National Army not only has the muscle but also the brains to repel aggression from those who would disrupt the country's stability and national independence, the army Chief of Staff AQ, Major-General Jevan Maseko, said yesterday.

Gen. Maseko, representing the Army Commander Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, presented University of Zimbabwe war and strategic studies diplomas to 11 senior serving officers — five lieutenant colonels and six majors — at a special graduation ceremony at the Officers' Mess at Harare's King George VI barracks.

All the officers who completed the university's first two-year diploma course which ended last November passed the final examinations — four of them with distinctions. "That four passed with distinctions is proof of the outstanding calibre of the Zimbabwe National Army as a force to be reckoned with," said Gen. Maseko.

The diplomas were conferred on the army by the university at its graduation day on May 18 to be presented to the officers at the army's own ceremony yesterday.

Gen. Maseko said the officers' graduation represented a wonderful collective effort by ZNA personnel who often attended their university classes after strenuous staff and operational duties.

In 1980 the army had embarked on the "staggering task" of the military integration of three different armies. "Military stability was vital because without it national reconciliation could not have begun," he said.

Two years later the army believed the university's new war studies course would greatly enhance the academic professional education of its officer corps and play an important role in uniting the military thinking of the new national army.

The army had been impressed by the design, concept and relevance of the university course which had been stimulating and extremely popular among the officers. "Overall the army is very satisfied with the high standard of tuition and the quite magnificent expertise displayed by the University of Zimbabwe in the education of our officers."

The course included specialised teaching methods which provided the professional practitioners of combat with the theory to help meet operational and staff organisation requirements.

The university had recognised the importance the army attached to modern conflict and security issues, said Gen. Maseko.

CSO: 3400/576

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

GRADUATES JOIN HEALTH MINISTRY--Eighteen of 21 pharmacy technicians who graduated from an intensive, two-year training course at Harare Polytechnic on Friday are to join the Ministry of Health. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, the Minister of Health, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi said: "Although the University of Zimbabwe is operating at its fullest capacity to produce pharmacy graduates, the Ministry of Health is still shortstaffed in this vital group of health personnel. "We hope that the workload of pharmacists in Government health institutions will be made much lighter, especially where the pharmacist has to carry out administrative duties as well. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/576

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